

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1927—VOL. XIX, NO. 43

ATLANTIC EDITION

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen Pages

DEAN DESCRIBES HOW DRY LAWS HELP STUDENTS

Survey Shows Less Drinking
in the Schools, Dr.
Stearns Says

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE FOUNDER HONORED

"Prohibition at Its Worst Is
Better Than License at
Its Best," He Says

The results of a broad survey of schools and colleges showing that drinking among undergraduates has decreased steadily during the last few years, and thereby adding further concrete benefits to the record of prohibition, were described at the Greater Boston Citizens' Luncheon held today at the Hotel Bellevue, celebrating the seventh anniversary of national prohibition.

Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, dean of Phillips Andover Academy, who made this investigation, declared that it was the virtually unanimous testimony of educators that the student use of liquor is growing smaller every year, and that 1926 yielded the most encouraging evidence of all.

A New Handshake

The Rev. Dr. William F. Anderson, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Boston, president of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, presided, and his brief introductory remarks spoke of the great significance of the occasion, this being the seventh anniversary of the adoption of prohibition.

William M. Forgrave, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, which was in charge of the luncheon, which was attended by about 160 outstanding figures in prohibition in Greater Boston.

The guest of honor was the Rev. Dr. Howard H. Russell of Ohio, who founded the Anti-Saloon League of the United States more than 33 years ago in Oberlin, O. He acknowledged the greetings of those who were present, who all stood and applauded when he was introduced by Bishop Anderson. A dramatic touch was given when Dr. Russell showed them all how to shake hands with him at once. He had them raise their hands, give one clap and hold their own hands clasped and say: "Very glad to see you!" "Prohibition at its worst is better than license at its best!" "Positively!" When the word "Positively!" was spoken they gave a final handshake.

"I am confident that those of us who believe that drinking among undergraduates is steadily decreasing are fully justified in our contentions," Dean Stearns said. "That undergraduates themselves may often believe otherwise and so they do not disturb us in the least. The undergraduate knows only the institution of his time and has no basis for trustworthy comparison. Only those whose contacts cover long periods can fairly say whether conditions are better or worse; and these, with striking unanimity, insist that they are better."

Benefits of Prohibition to Nation Are Reviewed at Seventh Anniversary

America's annual drink bill of \$2,500,000,000, before prohibition, has been transformed by prohibition into an annual economic gain of \$6,000,000,000.

Prohibition has put dollars and cents into the pocket of every man, woman and child in the Nation.

Prohibition has supplanted the saloons and slums with constructive business and better homes.

These were just a few of the contributions of prohibition to the people of Massachusetts and the Nation noted by the speakers who addressed

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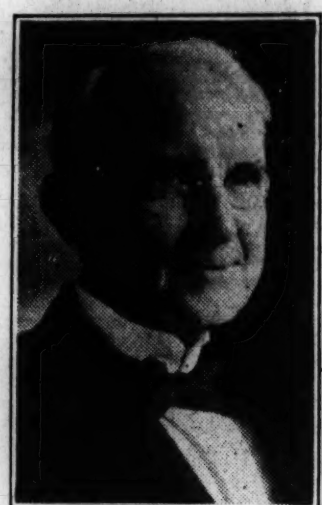
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Founder of Dry League



THE REV. DR. HOWARD H. RUSSELL
Associate General Superintendent, Anti-
Saloon League of America.

COLLEGE GROUP ELECTS WOMAN TO HIGHEST POST

Miss Lucia R. Briggs Is to
Direct Affairs of Ameri-
can Association

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—For the first time a woman is directing the affairs of the American Association of Colleges as its president. The organization, which represents more than 300 liberal arts colleges and is considered the chief college association in the United States, elected Miss Lucia R. Briggs, president of Milwaukee Downer College, to its highest office at its thirteenth annual meeting here. She is the daughter of LeBaron R. Briggs, dean of Harvard University.

Officers of the association declared that Miss Briggs was chosen simply because "she had administered in a very effective way a very good woman's college."

A plea to give undergraduates less "book learning" and more opportunity to participate in the research work of the college and university was made to the conference by Max Mason, president of the University of Chicago. Prevailing methods of instruction seem to assume that students cannot read, he declared. Give them a real job, set them to work helping conduct research into important problems and "you can't keep them away from books."

At the University of Chicago opportunity is being given capable juniors and seniors to assist members of the faculty doing creative work, Dr. Mason said.

"Education by participation is an experiment well worth trying," was his conclusion. "It often seems as if our administrative machine is based on the assumption that students come to college to resist education," he said. "I wonder if students do not come with more idealism than we give them credit for, and so they do not disturb us in the least. The undergraduate knows only the institution of his time and has no basis for trustworthy comparison. Only those whose contacts cover long periods can fairly say whether conditions are better or worse; and these, with striking unanimity, insist that they are better."

WOMEN TO DISCUSS CHEMICAL WARFARE

Vital Reports and Speeches
for Republican Club

Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, chairman of the political department of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, who is now in Washington, is to report at the Thursday morning meeting this week on the present status of the controversy concerning the protocol for the abolition of the use of poisonous gas in war, as provided in the Geneva protocol, which is now before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. The points of view of prominent men on both sides of the question will be given and also that of the American Chemical Society. Prof. James F. Norris of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to speak on "The Truth About Chemical Warfare." During the war Professor Norris was a lieutenant-colonel in charge of chemical research in the War Department.

"Mexico" will be the subject of Mrs. A. J. George's lecture on Wednesday evening. Motion pictures which have been loaned by the Bureau of Commercial Economics in Washington will illustrate the talk.

Prof. Charles E. Fay of Tufts College, mountain climber, will give an illustrated lecture presenting views taken by Vittorio Sella, photographer of mountain scenery in the Alps, the Caucasus, Equatorial Africa and the Himalayas, at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, next Saturday, at 2:30 p. m.

Senate's Power Is Upheld in the Mal Daugherty Case

Supreme Court Rules for First Time on Question
of Summoning Authority

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The power of the Senate to compel Mal S. Daugherty of Ohio to comply with the summons issued in 1924 by the Daugherty investigation committee was upheld today by the Supreme Court.

It was the first time the highest court had passed under like circumstances on the authority of congressional committees to compel a witness to appear, a subject which was widely debated during the Daugherty and oil investigations of three years ago. Those who disputed the authority of Congress to compel testimony included Harry F. Sinclair, the oil magnate, and as a result contempt proceedings are pending against him in Washington.

Purpose Outlined

The Supreme Court held that congressional committees could compel persons to appear as witnesses when the inquiry is for the purpose of aiding legislation and that the Daugherty inquiry was for that purpose.

Neither House, the court added, has power to invade the private affairs of individuals, but must confine its inquiries strictly within its legislative functions.

While the Daugherty case originated during the last Congress, which has expired, the court pointed out that the Senate is a continuing body and that the committee which conducted the investigation could be revived and the case prosecuted. It today's decision.

The Senate committee also had asked Mr. Daugherty to produce certain records of his bank at Washington Court House, but this demand was dropped subsequently so that the question coming up to the highest court was narrowed to involve only the authority of the Senate to compel the attendance of a witness.

Justice Willis Van Devanter, delivering the opinion, pointed out that the case as now presented did not even involve the right of a committee to compel a witness to answer questions, once he appeared. By refusing to appear, the court said, Mr. Daugherty had left out of the picture any speculation as to what might have happened had he become a witness.

Mr. Sinclair did appear before the oil committee but refused on advice of counsel to answer questions.

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INVASION OF MEXICO BY ARMY OF SCHOOL TEACHERS PROPOSED

Resolution Sent to President
Asks That "Hints of Recourse
to Arms" Be Avoided

WRENTHAM, Mass., Jan. 17 (AP)—A resolution requesting that "if any force is to be sent into Mexico by the United States, it be a force of 200,000 American school teachers," was adopted by the Congressional Church of Wrentham yesterday, to be sent to President Coolidge.

The resolution from the members of the 235-year-old church also asked that "hints of recourse to arms be avoided" in exchanges between the two countries in the present situation, "inasmuch as American independence and sovereignty are not threatened."

The campaign of the school teachers "would abundantly justify the expense in 10 years," the resolution said, "when we remember that culture and idealism, not material riches, are the true life of a nation as well as an individual."

Recall Services to Art of Printing



Boys from the Printing Class of the Seventh and Eighth Grades of the Prince School Gather at the Franklin Statue at City Hall to Honor the Printer and Statesman.

Industry Helps Educate Those Who Try to Educate Themselves

Illinois Utilities Companies Pay Half of Tuition of
Employees Who Wish to Study Anything That
Will Increase Value to the Organization

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO.—"Money-back" education is proving an incentive for employees of utility companies here to pile up high school and college credits in their spare moments. Hundreds of men and some women are going through college on "half fare," the company paying the other half.

Any study that will directly or indirectly increase an employee's value to the company is approved for credit, officials explained. When the

student can show a high school report card or a college course book with the credit duly registered and a satisfactory grade, he is given a check to cover half the cost of tuition, signed by the company. Some of the companies limit to \$50 the amount paid annually to a student, others will pay half of whatever he spends for education, providing only that he passes his examinations with credit.

While many of the workers are enrolled in engineering courses at the technical schools of Chicago, others are in colleges of liberal arts, one even in a school of fine arts. The last is to be given the refund on tuition providing he goes into the advertising department of his concern.

In the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, 31 men are carrying full college work, stated C. A. Jilkerson, educational director. Some of these work on late afternoon or evening shifts, which allow them to attend the regular classes of the university of Chicago. A total of 250 employees of this concern are in business colleges, technical schools, universities and a law school.

More than 1350 employees of the Middle West Utilities Company are in schools of commerce and other institutions, and 790 who have completed courses are still on the payroll. It was stated in the company's offices.

Forty more are taking advantage of a similar offer made by the North Shore Line and the Chicago Rapid Transit Company. Ninety-four men and four women were given checks to cover half the cost of tuition by the Commonwealth Edison Company this year, reported A. B. Gates, assistant manager of industrial relations.

MAYOR ANSWERS "FIN. COMM."
Mayor Nichols has refused to accept the explanation of the Boston Finance Commission that Guy C. Emerson, its consulting engineer, was within his rights in charging \$744.41 for services rendered, the Suffolk County District Attorney in conducting a paving contract inquiry as work conducted outside his agreement with the commission. The Mayor said that the commission should have all of Mr. Emerson's time at his present salary of \$6000 and advised the commission to change its contract with Mr. Emerson to that effect.

Benjamin Franklin Honored by Nation-Wide Tribute

Boston Schools and Advertising Club Join in
Ceremonies Near City Hall Statue

Boston today paid tribute to Benjamin Franklin on his 220th anniversary which has been designated as newspaper day throughout the Nation. Exercises were held by the schools and the Advertising Club of Boston, chiefly at the statue of Franklin in front of the City Hall.

As early as 10:30 this morning throngs began to gather in front of the statue which was draped in red, white and blue bunting and upon which were laid wreaths of the Sons of the Revolution and the Boston Typographical Union. A score of boys from the Prince School at Newbury and Exeter Streets conducted by G. George Larsson, instructor in printing there, were the first to arrive for the ceremonies. They consisted of seven and eighth graders.

Another group followed represent-

ing 18 of Boston's schools. They marched up the City Hall steps, two by two, and were greeted by Mayor Nichols, who returned with them to the yard where Manuel Bloom of the Washington School made the presentation address, while Daniel Maker of the Abraham Lincoln School and Edward McLeod of the Amos Webster School presented the wreath. "Poor Richard's Sayings" were recited by many of the boys.

Mayor Nichols said he was interested in the sayings and urged the boys to bring them into their daily lives, that they may also serve and prosper as Franklin did by practicing what he preached. Mr. Nichols referred to Franklin as "simple, plain and homely," and added that it was in such tradition that Boston has grown in influence.

Service to New England

"Remember what Franklin has done for New England and Boston and especially the youth of Boston," continued the Mayor. "A setting such an admirable example for all to follow."

He was followed by P. E. O'Keefe, president of the Advertising Club of Boston, who told how Franklin at 10 became a printer and pointed out that he always liked to be referred to as "printer, minister plenipotentiary, and president of the State of Pennsylvania," but above all printer came first in his three most cherished honors.

Mr. O'Keefe closing urged that special observance such as the one today be held yearly in Boston and commented on the growth of publications which numbered a few at the time of Franklin, while today they total 25,000. Franklin, by the way, was born just a few steps away from where the exercises were held, at Number 17 Milk Street, on the site now occupied by a Boston newspaper.

From the City Hall, the advertising men went to the Old Grand Old Burying Ground where they placed a wreath on the resting place of the parents of Franklin and thence to the Hotel Bellevue for the weekly luncheon.

Mayor Answered Boy's Letter

James H. Nolan, sub-master of the Agassiz School, where the plan of holding exercises originated, was in charge of the ceremony today, and one of the pupils, John McCarthy, was the boy who wrote the mayor and received an answer regarding the observance this year.

Boys from the Tyler Street School, Quincy District, distributed 20-page calendar and memorandum books, made by the printing class and dedicated to the memory of Franklin. The books contained 30 sayings of "Poor Richard" and were printed in black and red ink with attractive gray covers.

At other places in the city, appropriate exercises were also held. At the Franklin Union Technical Institute there was a wreath resting on the statue of Franklin in the lobby and at other places tribute was paid this great American.

NEGRO UNIVERSITY'S RECORD OUTLINED

Achievements of Atlanta University, Georgia, pioneer college for Negroes, during the 60 years of its history, are being made known to friends of the Negro in New England by the Boston trustees: Miss Louise Winsor Brooks, J. Mott Halliwell, George L. Paine, Charles E. Kelsey and Butler Wilson. In that time it has graduated 1200 young men and women of whom more than 85 per cent have become teachers.

Graduates of the school are raising \$100,000 among those of their own race to add to the endowment. The annual budget is \$75,000 of which one half must be raised by subscription. Those wishing to contribute should make checks payable to Charles E. Kelsey and send in care of Atlantic National Bank, 41 Bedford Street, Boston.

The council which will soon begin its examination of the budget for the present year, expected to be from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 more than last year's appropriation bill for \$43,855,351, asked Mayor Nichols for a copy of the report of his special commission on standardization and classification of city hall employees to facilitate their study of the city pay rolls. The council may approve, or reduce the Mayor's budget estimates but not increase them.

Asked for Report Dec. 1

It was said that the report, which covered the entire question of readjustment on an equitable basis of city employees in different departments, provided for eventual salary increases which would, in the aggregate, amount to \$750,000. This, investigation has shown, is an estimate which might never be realized were the scheduled program of readjustment and equalization of compensations put into effect by Mayor Nichols.

At the outside, it is said that the revision would not add more than \$250,000 to the city's pay roll in the first year of its operation, and that in succeeding years it would act

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 2)

PEACE EFFORTS IN NICARAGUA GAIN IMPETUS

Washington Receives Many
Appeals to Avoid Latin-
American Break

BRAZILIAN STUDENTS SEE 'AMERICANIZATION'

President Diaz Reports One
Liberal Group Retreating
Into Costa Rica

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A feeling that a crisis has passed in both the Nicaraguan and Mexican difficulties is spreading throughout official circles in Washington, and while the capital continues to be bombarded by circulars and petitions from all parts of the country urging that conciliation and arbitration be resorted to to settle existing differences, immediate events indicate that the Administration is already shaping its course in this direction.

Foreign critics who have recently been charging America with imperialism in its relations to Latin America are likely to be forced to modify their views in the next few weeks, if developments continue as expected.

Outstanding among latest events is the proposal of Adolfo Diaz, who is recognized by the United States as President of Nicaragua, for amicable adjustment of the difficulties of his Government with Juan B. Sacasa, leader of the Liberals, and recognized as President by Mexico. By some it is urged that the Diaz offer was prompted from Washington.

Kellogg-Borah Interview

In addition, it transpires that Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, has had a personal interview with William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, who has previously urged arbitration of the Mexican land and oil laws dispute. While Mr. Kellogg has issued a denial that he has been asked to change in the administration's policy since this interview, the belief persists that a course of conciliation is being seriously attempted. Mr. Kellogg emphasizes that such a course has been desired in the past. He said:

"There has been no change whatever in this Government's policy toward Nicaragua as outlined in the President's message. From the beginning of the trouble, over a year ago the United States offered its good offices and exerted its influence to compose the differences. The same attitude has existed ever since Diaz was elected President nor is any change contemplated."

At the same time, it became known from a well-informed authority that Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and prominent Republican has urged Mr. Coolidge to submit the Mexican dispute to the Hague. This proposal is understood to have been backed by William Allen White another Republican, and editor of the Emporia Gazette, Kansas, in a personal interview with the President.

Mediation Urged

Strong influences within the President's own party are urging mediation in the Mexican trouble, and in this connection a joint letter signed by jurists, educators and clergymen from Boston, Mass., supporting such a course has been read into the Congressional Record by the junior Senator from Massachusetts, and cast comment on the floor of the House. The letter stated the signatories viewed "with growing apprehension" the course of the Government policy in Nicaragua and Mexico, and urged that the Mexican dispute be adjudicated, and that measures be withdrawn from Nicaragua.

Nevertheless, it is felt difficulties lie in the road to peace in Nicaragua, even with the greatest conciliation and tact displayed by the American Government. The Diaz offer proposed a conference with Dr. Sacasa, and an election in 1928, under auspices of American soldiers, the grant of positions to Liberal leaders in the present Government, and the pursuit of Liberal arms by the Government.

This proposal represented a concession it is felt here, but the wording of the note was not wholly tactful, and it has brought an attack from the Sacasa agent in Washington, while Mr. Borah has also condemned it, saying there is nothing in the statement which can afford even a basis for adjustment.

Mr. Kellogg has refrained from commenting either on the Diaz offer or the subject of his recent discussions with Mr. Borah at the latter's residence. The attitude of the Senator from Idaho is apparently exerting considerable influence on the Administration.

A peaceful settlement of existing disputes is asked by the Committee on Co-operation with Latin America, the official co-operating body of 27 missionary boards, headed by Dr. Robert E. Speer, secretary, board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—With Congress inactive, as far as any set program dealing with the Nicaraguan-Mexican situation is concerned, wide interest continues to be manifested in the Government's policy as evidenced by comments from abroad and in the United States. Protest demonstrations also continue, but no disorders have occurred.

Latest word from Nicaragua, where the American-recognized Conservative regime under President Diaz is opposed in civil war by Juan B. Sacasa, Mexican-recognized Liberal, tells of a force of 200 Liberals under General Zapata being forced into Costa Rica and pictures the Conservative forces as attacking

Does
Civic Beauty
Pay?
Ask Chicago

CHARLES H. WACKER, under
whose chairmanship the
Chicago Plan Commission has
accomplished nothing short of
wonders, answers the question
in an intimate conversation
with the Editor

in
Tomorrow's
MONITOR

Tellico, a Liberal stronghold, which, if taken, may break the strength of the Sacaca movement. This was the Dias Government's view.

A statement that "Brazil faces the peril of being Americanized" was applauded at a meeting of senior students of the University Law School at Rio de Janeiro, while a resolution demanding that Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State be removed from office was adopted at a mass meeting in Baltimore attended by several hundred persons.

Marines Withdrawn Asked
The Baltimore meeting was held after the regular weekly "open forum" usually addressed by nationally prominent speakers, and conducted under auspices of local members of the People's Party. Other resolutions adopted called for immediate withdrawal of American forces from Nicaragua and declaration of an armistice between the contending factions as a preliminary to a new election.

Francisco de la Barra, formerly President of Mexico and once Ambassador to Washington, declared in Paris in an interview with the Associated Press that he did not believe "a conflict can arise between Mexico and the United States," and expressed the hope "with all my heart that a solution which will harmonize the interests of Nicaragua, the United States and world commerce under the reign of right can be realized."

"Pan-American," he added, "can exist in full and effective fashion only by basing itself upon mutual confidence." Meanwhile, official observers have been furnished additional views on the Secretary of State's charges of anti-American propaganda with the making public of a statement by Santiago Iglesias, secretary here for the Pan-American Federation of Labor. The statement contained correspondence designed to show that the Mexican Confederation of Labor had declined to join forces with the Communist group, either of Russia or the United States.

American Charges Denied
MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (AP)—The acting Foreign Minister, Maxim Litvinov, today issued a sweeping official denial of charges recently made by Frank B. Kellogg, the United States Secretary of State, concerning Soviet activities against the United States in Latin America, characterizing them as "fantasies." "Statesmen in capitalist countries lately have taken to the habit of covering their incompetence in internal affairs or their aggressive aspirations in the field of foreign policy by playing up alleged Soviet intrigues or plots," said Mr. Litvinov. "It would insult public opinion seriously to repudiate these fantastic delusions."

"The Soviet Government cannot have and has no relations with Mexico except relations of loyalty and non-interference," Mr. Litvinov is acting as Foreign Minister in the absence of Georgi Tchitcherin, who is in France.

COURTS TO TEST MEXICAN OIL LAW

Companies Ask Injunctions Against Enforcement by Calles Government

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 17 (AP)—The first action in the Mexican courts over the new petroleum law—an application for an injunction—has been initiated at Tampico by four American oil companies seeking protection of certain property rights.

This action on the part of the oil companies has the complete approval of the Mexican Government, Attorney-General Ortega declared, adding that President Calles does not intend to place any obstacle in the path of the oil companies in having recourse to the courts.

Meanwhile the War Department asserts that "the Catholic rebellion" has been crushed in the State of Coahuila and that about 100 rebels and bandits have been slain in skirmishes in various sections in the last few days.

Tampico dispatches explain that the Mexican Government's petroleum agency has granted to a third party, Aniceto Torres, a concession to certain lands of the Sinclair Oil Company, upon which this company had not filed application for a renewal of the concession under the new petroleum law.

The Sinclair Company thereupon filed in the Tampico District Court an "amparo," which the court provisionally accepted pending a subsequent ruling. An amparo can take the form of a mandamus or an injunction. It is an application for a court decree either ordering or restraining certain action, and also can become equivalent to a writ of habeas corpus.

The Tampico dispatches also announce that the Aguila, Transcontinental, and Agui companies have ceased work in the southern fields and have filed amparos because certain drilling permits have been cancelled.

No explanation is given, but it is presumed that the cancellations had been made effective because the companies had not complied with the law requiring application for new concessions.

Thirty or 40 rebels have been slain by the Federal in several engagements in the State of Jalisco, Press dispatches report that one Roman Catholic priest was found among the slain.

Oil Companies Deny Rights in Mexico Are "Concessions"
NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—The present controversy over oil rights in Mexico "arises directly from the efforts and purposes of the Mexican government to despoil the American owners of these properties and rights," declares the Association of

CHINESE MOBS ATTACK ALIENS

Anti-Christian Manifestations Called Worst in the History of Foochow

FOOCHOW, Jan. 17 (AP)—The rising tide of nationalism in China reached a new stage of violence here last night, when a number of American and British women and two ministers were attacked by Chinese mobs. The uprising was the worst anti-Christian manifestation in the history of Foochow.

Churches, schools, hospitals, and foreign residences were ransacked. The riot was precipitated by northern soldiers incorporated into the Cantonese army.

Foochow is about 35 miles inland on the Ningling River. It is one of the principal cities of the Fukien province, where anti-Christian feeling has been spreading for some time.

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Church Missionary Society received a message from Foochow today stating that, although all the missions there were attacked by Chinese rioters, all the missionaries were safe.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, spent considerable time in the Foreign Office discussing with the permanent officials the latest advice from the British Minister in Peking, Miles Lampson, and Mr. O'Malley.

The Daily Mail understands that the Government's view is that the "spirit of nationalism" will eventually become all-powerful in China, and that first steps therefore are being taken toward negotiating with the Chinese government to protect the main government of the country. (The Nationalist, or Cantonese, dominate the central Yangtze Valley, and the British charge d'affaires, Mr. O'Malley, has been in negotiations with them in Hankow.)

The conversation between the powers at Shanghai are said to be proceeding normally.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Because of the many missionaries in Fukien Province, religious societies with headquarters in New York are anxious over the state of affairs there, especially in view of the anti-Christian feeling in the manifestation against foreigners.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 17 (AP)—The American destroyer Pillsbury left here tonight for Foochow. A Reuter's dispatch from there reaching here said the looting of English and American missionary churches there yesterday resulted in no casualties but there was much property loss. The situation was reported well in hand and the foreign quarter quiet.

A proclamation issued by the Chinese Commissioner of Customs today declared all goods entering Shanghai at duty as provided for in the Washington Treaty, and an additional 2 1/2 per cent as surtax. This will make a total duty of 7 1/2 per cent. The proclamation points out that the surtaxes have been collected in other provinces for some time past.

Word received from Hankow said a mob tore down the barricades around the Japanese concessions there a few days ago. The Japanese quarter was not molested during the looting of Jan. 8, which caused British and Americans to leave the city.

Evacuation of foreigners in Szechwan Province was reported to be proceeding systematically. British residents were reported leaving Chengtu, provincial capital, in groups of 50.

Porter Resolution Indorsed
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Two letters indorsing the Porter resolution to request the President to act independently of other nations in dealing with China on customs and extraterritoriality questions were made public simultaneously yesterday.

The author of the resolution, Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the SHEET MUSIC For Orchestras, Bands, Solo Instruments and Voice. CLARK MUSIC CO. SYRACUSE

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HARVARD PLANS ARE OUTLINED

Tutorial System Indorsed and Intellectual Freedom Defended by Dr. Lowell

American higher education has been teaching in college what should be taught, and by methods that should be finished, in the secondary schools, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, declares in his annual report, and to the solution of this problem he commends particularly the general examination and tutorial system.

Dr. Lowell adds that similarly the graduate schools are using methods that should not be carried beyond college. It is partly for this reason, he concludes, that the American college youth as a class has customs, immature modes of thought, an attitude toward its diversions, and lack of a sense of responsibility for its education that belong to school-boys.

The Harvard president announced that apart from the \$10,000,000 campaign, the income from the will of Gordon McKay, the payment of previous subscriptions of the Alumni Endowment Fund, and the sums received from pensions from the Carnegie Foundation, the gifts and legacies received during 1926 came to \$6,981,081.57.

Goal of Intellectual Freedom
Further in his report Dr. Lowell describes intellectual freedom as the true goal of the cultural colleges. "To teach how to think, and what to think about, as cultivated men and citizens, is the object of a college that is not primarily vocational," he said, emphasizing that a particular pressing need of higher education is not uniformity but experimentation.

Discussing the problem occasioned by the ever-increasing number of American colleges, he pointed out the necessity of selective education for the various types of colleges. "Not only selecting pupils for different types of instruction, but also distinguishing between those who will benefit from further schooling, and those who had better go at once into the larger school of an active career in the work of the community."

Expansion of Literary
People engaged in public instruction are inclined to go too far in thinking that everyone should be encouraged to pursue his schooling to the furthest possible stage. They lament what seems to them the highly inadequate proportion of elementary school children who go to the high schools, and of high school

EGYPTIANS PROPOSE NEW MARRIAGE LAWS
By Wireless
CAIRO, Jan. 17—Sweeping changes in the Egyptian marriage laws are recommended by a governmental commission set up to report on the changes needed to remedy the present domestic law. The commission recommends legalizing polygamy, excepting in abnormal circumstances and subject to the approval of the religious court.

The commission also recommends cancellation of the law permitting a husband to divorce his wife by what is known as a triple divorce, being a mere verbal repetition before witnesses and substituting civil legislation strictly regulating the causes recognizable for divorce and giving both parties equal rights.

SYNDICALISM BILL IS OFFERED BY S. A. R.
George D. Chamberlain, Senator from Springfield, has filed in the Legislature a petition for the George Washington chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, defining the crime of criminal syndicalism, and prescribing punishment. It is defined as the doctrine which advocates crime, sabotage, violence or unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing industrial or political reform.

Any one advocating such doctrine, either in writing or by speech, or who prints, distributes or offers for sale literature advocating this doctrine would be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years, or by a fine of not more than \$500, or both, at the discretion of the court.

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1312 GIRLS ENROLL IN CLOTHING WORK

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 17 (Special)—There were 1312 girls enrolled in the 4-H clothing club work during the last year, according to a report made by Miss Mary L. Sanborn, assistant state club leader of the University of New Hampshire Extension Service. Over 1000 of these completed the requirements for the year, making over 4551 articles, besides doing 4200 hours of mending. Among the articles made were 675 dresses, and about 800 undergarments. Edith Masters of Bow, 16, reported as many as 64 articles made in her fourth year of clothing work. Altha Currier, 14, of Andover, put in 225 hours of mending, besides working 18 articles.

The clothing costume contest with an award of a Singer sewing machine was won by Maxine White of North Haverhill. The girls learned in this project how to make undergarments, dresses and hats; how to do all kinds of repairing, cleaning and pressing; how to test textiles such as silk and wool; what kinds of materials are suited to the different kinds of clothes; and the kind of clothes best suited to special types.

LITTLE THEATER PLANS PLAY
Rehearsals for a play, "The Son of Mary," by Raymond Gilbert, are being conducted by the Little Theater of Boston with the intention of producing the play April 17. Gilbert, head of the Little Theater, is in charge. Miss Bertha Ellis, Miss Victoria Covington, and Earl and William Ellis, are taking part.

NEW PLANS PRESENTED TO RULE NOMINATIONS
Proposals for changes in the method of nominating political candidates by a combination of the convention and primary methods are embodied in two bills filed, one by Walter Perham, Senator from Chelmsford, on petition from Francis Prescott, chairman of the Republican State Committee, and one by George K. Pond, Senator from Greenfield.

Under the Prescott plan, a state convention meeting in April would designate candidates to run in the September primary election, which would remain an open primary as at present. Nominees of the convention would be so indicated on the printed ballot.

Mr. Pond's bill would provide for a convention with similar powers, but composed not only of elected delegates, but also of the members of the State committee. United States senators from Massachusetts who are members of the party, and the incumbents of all offices to be filled who are members of the party.

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THEATRE TONIGHT

Recital by M. Puccini on Chopin's piano, auspices of Women's City Club of Boston, St. Albans Hall, 7:45.

Dinner and discussion of "How Print News of Crime and Scandals" by Boston newspaper editor, auspices of Boston Ethical Society, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, dinner, 6:30.

One of a series of lectures on "The Waves," by Prof. R. Leon Charles of Harvard University, auspices of the Lowell Institute, Huntington Hall, 8:15.

Annual dinner, Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Huntington Hall, 8:15.

Annual meeting of the Cambridge Club, Young's Hotel, 8:15.

Meeting of the Boston School Committee in Beacon Street, 8:30.

Twentieth anniversary, South End Women's Club, South End House, 8:30.

Entertainment by the Scottish Musical Comedy Company, auspices of Cambridge League of Women, Braintree Hall, 8:30.

Theater
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 8:15.
Colonial—Sunny, 8:15.
Copley—The Ghost Train, 8:30.
Roller—Judy, 8:15.
St. James—Vaudeville, 8:15.
Tremont—Old Ironsides (film), 9:15.
Wilbur—Queen Hiss, 8:15.

Art Exhibitions
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 2:30. Monday at 3:30. P. M.—Admission free. Monet Memorial exhibition, 10 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5. P. M.—Admission free.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pay
days, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sunday, from 1 to 5 p. m. Admission free.

Boston Art Club—Winter exhibition of paintings.

R. C. Vose Gallery—Paintings by Robert Vernon; pastels by Robert Vernon; drawings by Samuel Chamberlain.

Curtis; drypoints by Nan C. Livingston.

Grace Horne Gallery—Pastels by Dwight Williams; etchings by Caronati; sculptures by Tofanari; water colors by Aaron Berkman.

Scherer Galleries—Landscapes by Joseph Raabkin; wood carvings by Robert Laurent.

Boston Athenaeum—Reproductions of water colors by Robert Vernon; drawings by Samuel Chamberlain.

St. Botolph Club—Paintings by John Lavallo; pastels by J. R. Stanley Woodward.

Independent Artists, 45 Joy Street—First annual exhibition, 11 a. m. to 8 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Reception to Maj. Sir Neville Willington, K. C. V. O., and Lady Beatrice Willington, Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 4 to 6.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and
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matter, July 16, 1908, authorized on July
16, 1916.

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Corresponding reductions have been made in our Men's and Children's Departments, and at our Hosiery Counter, so the Sale offers you a golden opportunity to outfit every member of your family.

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TORONTO YOUTH WINS SAN PEDRO CHANNEL SWIM

Only One of 96 Starters
to Finish the 22-Mile
Marathon

POINT VINCENTE, Cal., Jan. 17.—George Young, 17-year-old crawl-stroke star of Toronto, Can., who "beat" his way to California to participate in the William Wrigley Marathon swim across the San Pedro Channel, displayed a flashing stroke of speed that averaged 54 to the minute to win the deep sea Derby in 10h. 45m.

He was the only finisher in the field of 101 official contestants in the race which started at 11:31 a. m. Saturday on the isthmus on the north-eastern edge of Santa Catalina Island. Yesterday morning at 8:04 o'clock it ended on the rock-strewn shores of Point Vicente, a short distance north of here.

Veterans of long-distance and channel swimming fame failed to make the swim, but this youthful holder of the Canadian amateur long distance championship continued his speedy stroke until the 22-mile course to the triumph and a \$25,000 prize offered by Wrigley for the first man to cross.

Three Others Nearly Finish
While Young's accomplishment stood out as a feat unrivaled in western swimming history, the young Canadian, happy in his victory, gallantly stood against the two women and a man to share the glory with him. The trio, Mrs. Margaret C. Hauser of Long Beach, Miss Martha Stager of Portland, Ore., and Peter Meyer of Cincinnati, O., found odds too much against them and were forced to abandon their attempts when in sight of their goal.

Daring and determination to complete the swim were reflected in the constant battle waged by the two female swimmers. Fame to come to the first woman to swim the passage and a \$15,000 prize offered the first female entrant to finish in the race were denied Mrs. Hauser, when she was within a mile and a half of the mainland. The Long Beach woman was in the water approximately 19h. 50m. She came closer to the mainland than any of 14 other starters of her sex. Miss Stager, although she swam 10 minutes longer than Mrs. Hauser, halted her attempt when four miles from the mainland.

Fog and cross currents, encountered in the close vicinity of Point Vicente, and against which he battled vainly for more than two hours, caused Meyer to give up at 4:15 a. m. when he also was but a mile and a half from the mainland.

Used Trudean Crawl
Meyer, who stayed among the leaders through most of the race, swam between 34 and 38 miles in the 16 hours, 54 minutes he was in the water, his trainer said. He swam the entire distance with a trudean crawl stroke, averaging from 36 to 44 strokes to the minute.

Headed for a time by Norman Ross, Young's fast but consistent striking overcame the powerful Chicagoan's lead, and once in front, the youthful Canadian star was never headed. Taking advantage of a heavy current which runs in from the northwest during the night, Young, when out in the open water, headed northward so that later in the long swim he could take advantage of the moving water. This strategy proved good. Shortly after the finish of the marathon, announcement was made by William Wrigley Jr. to the awarding of two special prizes, each of \$2500, to Mrs. Hauser and Miss Stager, because of their pluck in being the last two women to drop out.

These two prizes, together with Young's \$25,000, will be given the swimmers at Los Angeles next Tuesday night.

Ninety-six swimmers started, 22 of them being women. Norman Ross, Chicago entry and a favorite to win, was taken from the water at 2:40 Sunday morning when approximately 1 1/2 miles behind Young, and three or four miles from the finish.

BANKS REMAIN OPEN IN ITALY ON SUNDAY

By Wireless
ROME, Jan. 17.—All the banks in Italy remained open yesterday in



Home Landscaping
This book tells how

A prominent landscape architect has put into this book plans for every type of town and suburban lot. All of them are illustrated. One of the most practical aids in your planning. A wealth of practical ideas is offered here—each suggesting how the home standing on a small lot may be made into a real home by skillful planning.

Written for the man who feels that he cannot afford the services of a landscape architect, this book shows how town and suburban homes can be set off with much of the charm and natural beauty attained by professionals. Really and simply, with the aid of this book you can choose and arrange trees, shrubs and vines to conform to the best principles of landscape art.

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order to receive public subscriptions to the Lictors Loan which was launched last November. Tomorrow all subscriptions will be closed, and the remaining days the Fascist propaganda among all classes of the population for subscription is being intensified.

It is stated that the authorities are satisfied at the result of the loan, the proceeds of which will be devoted to revive the nation's industries as well as intensify the efforts for the revaluation of the lira. It is estimated that 3,500,000 lire have been subscribed. A "gold book" with the names of all the subscribers will shortly be issued by the Finance Minister.

FACTS REVEAL FRENCH POLICY

Treaties Based on Plan for
Alliances and Maintenance
of Status Quo

By HINLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The Franco-Rumanian treaties, signed last year, but never published, are now to be printed in the press. They indicate that officially French policy is based on Central European alliances and maintenance of the status quo. It is asserted that, like the treaties concluded, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, they come within the framework of the League Covenant. European critics have begun to protest against this network of accords, on the ground that it constitutes a system opposed to the League system. It is not the view of the authorities. They believe that particular friendships are compatible with reliance on the League. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that the documents about to be given to the public number three.

To Refrain From Attack
There is a treaty of alliance and friendship. There is a convention of arbitration. There is an additional protocol by which Rumania confirms the declarations made at the Geneva conference in May, 1925, by the president of the Rumanian delegation, Mr. Bratianu, concerning a permanent engagement of nonaggression against Russia, based on the existing territorial position and offering to extend that engagement to all Rumania's neighbors without exception.

France is called upon to take note of this pledge. Territorially, however, it is not Rumania which could possibly have designs on its neighbors. It is the neighbors who consider themselves robbed of their territory by Rumania which remain menacing. In their first treaty France and Rumania reciprocally promise to refrain from attacking and invading and declare that they will not have recourse to war.

They will examine together the questions impeding their security and will preserve the order established by the peace treaties. Constant political collaboration has been instituted, since France and Rumania agree to an exchange of views on all questions of European diplomacy and to co-ordinate their pacific efforts.

Occident-Orient Bridge
The treaty is described as a bridge established between the Occident and the Orient. France and Rumania agree to the Dniester it binds, for a minimum period of 10 years, peoples whose culture is of common sources. The arbitration convention stipulates the method of settlement of questions which prove too difficult for ordinary diplomatic procedure.

Disputes go first to a permanent commission of conciliation. Afterward, if necessary, to an arbitral tribunal or International Court of Justice. There is an important reservation in the first article. The two governments exclude from arbitration all questions tending toward the modification of their territorial integrity. Frontiers are actually fixed must not be touched. This insistence

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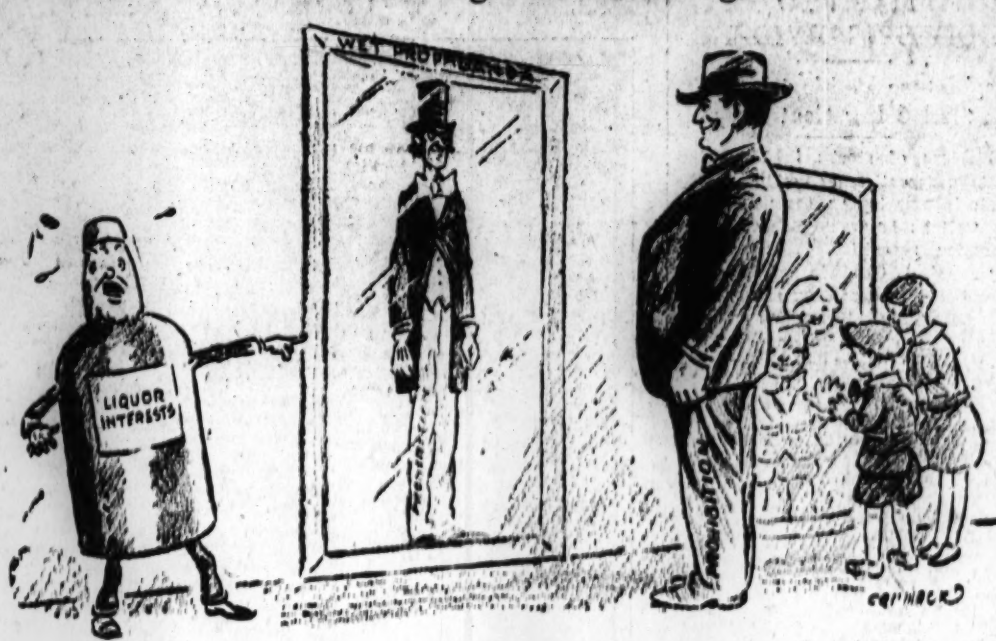
The time grows short. The Contest closes March 1, 1927.

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189 State Street
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When Seeing Isn't Believing



DR. MARX AGAIN CALLED UPON

Ex-Chancellor Is Seeking to
Form German Cabinet—Nationalists May Co-operate

By Wireless

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The German Nationalists may yet be taken into the Government under the Chancellorship of Dr. Wilhelm Marx, who has been commissioned by President von Hindenburg to investigate the possibilities of forming a government after the failure of Dr. Julius Curtius. In that case, the German Nationalists are expected to receive the portfolios of the Minister of Interior Affairs, of Minister of Food, and possibly also that of Minister of Finance.

One of their men may also be appointed successor to Dr. von Schuler, head of the Foreign Office, who, it is said, has been selected as the new Ambassador to London. In possession of the Ministry of Interior Affairs and with their man at the head of the Foreign Office, working in close co-operation with the Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the German Nationalists would naturally be able to exercise a very decisive influence on the inner political and foreign political affairs of Germany.

Locarno Policy Opposed
In view of the fact that this party as a whole still opposes Dr. Stresemann's Locarno policy, most unwillingly agreed to Germany's entrance into the League of Nations, and has been fighting the Republican régime and parliamentarianism in Germany.

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to enter the Government. Thus the Roman Catholics, despite their unwillingness, after all may yield to the pressure being exercised by the German Nationalists and the German People's Party, and acquiesce in formation of a government including German Nationalists in order to avoid the dissolution of the Reichstag.

The great danger of such a solution in the opinion of prominent economic experts here is that it would divide Germany into two camps, one representing the bourgeoisie and the other Labor, which they hold is not in the interests of the country at the present hour when unemployment is once more on the increase. A development of this kind might lead to the unwelcome radicalization of the masses, they declare.

CHURCHILL SEES ITALIAN PREMIER AND SKETCHES

By Wireless

ROME, Jan. 17.—Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has had an hour's conversation with Benito Mussolini, the Prime Minister, at the Foreign Office. Although Mr. Churchill's visit is supposed to be strictly private, the Fascist press is taking a great deal of interest in the sojourn of the British statesman in Rome.

It is pointed out with the greatest satisfaction that British statesmen never lose an opportunity of showing their friendly sentiments toward Italy, while the frequent meetings between members of the governments of Italy and Great Britain are considered highly important, even if political questions are not always discussed at these meetings. In the meanwhile, Mr. Churchill is devoting most of this time in visiting the artistic monuments in Rome and taking sketches of famous spots in the capital.

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WARRANTED CRITICISM OF JUDGE DEFENDED AT EDITORS' SESSION

Court Should Not Be Immune, Mr. Bellamy Declares—
Col

AIDS PROMOTION
OF AERONAUTICS

\$230,000 Guggenheim Gift
to M. I. T. Will Be Used
for Engineering Building

Plans for the aeronautical engineering building at Massachusetts Institute of Technology are almost complete today, and it is expected that construction will begin in the spring, following an announcement by Samuel W. Stratton, president, of a \$230,000 gift for this purpose from the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics.

A feature of the building, 150 by 50 feet, which will be of buff brick and limestone to conform with the other architecture at the school and which will be three stories high with a deep basement, is space provided for "Tech's" two "wind tunnels," through which air may be blown at any desired rate of speed. By placing a model airplane in the tunnel, experts may determine the behavior of a full-sized airplane at the speed selected.

Additional Fund Expected

One tunnel, four feet in diameter, was built in 1908 when Prof. Gaetano Lanza was doing research there and the second, seven feet in diameter, in which an artificial wind velocity of 70 miles an hour may be produced, was built in 1913 under the direction of Commander Jerome C. Hunsaker of the United States Navy. Both tunnels are now housed in temporary, wooden buildings.

The building is so planned as to be able to add a wing when necessary and is part of an expansion program. It is expected more money will be forthcoming from the Guggenheim Fund for equipment and personnel after the work is well under way.

Many Features Provided

The building which will house all the aeronautical equipment and teaching staff, of which Prof. Edward P. Warner is head, will contain working models, library, drafting rooms, offices, rigging laboratory, and four others, research and classrooms. Professor Warner is absent filling the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy in charge of aeronautics. He is expected to return post. Prof. C. H. Chaffield is acting head during his absence.

The Guggenheim gift is the fourth grant, previously \$600,000 having been given the California Institute of Technology and Stanford University, \$75,000 to the University of Michigan for a professorship in applied aeronautics, and \$500,000 to New York University before the fund was established.

CHAMBER ANNOUNCES
LUNCHEON LECTURES

Winter Series to Be Given
by Prominent Speakers

Business, with its problems and complexities, is the subject of the luncheon series of the Boston Chamber of Commerce by a group of leading business, industrial, agricultural and commercial experts. The luncheons, which are held weekly, starting Jan. 27 with an address on "High Lights in Manufacturing Today," by Charles Ples, president of the Link-Belt Company of Chicago, head of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and former vice-president and manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Eight luncheons are scheduled, ending April 21. Six speakers have been determined upon, the two others to be selected later. Arthur H. Young, an authority on industrial relations, is to speak Feb. 3 on "Dollars and Sense in Industrial Relations." Melvin A. Traylor, president of the American Bankers' Association and head of the First National Bank of Chicago, is due to speak Feb. 16 on "Banking, Credit, Installment Buying."

Radio is to receive some attention in this series, with a talk on "Radio and You," March 3, by M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company. Karl A. Bickel, president of the United Press Association, is to speak March 31 on "Getting the Big News," outlining his ideas of what comprises big news. "Something About Agriculture" is to be the subject of William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture on April 7.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN
HAS 1627 STUDENTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 17 (Special)—With a total enrollment of 1627 the Rhode Island School of Design has reached the highest point in its expansion, eclipsing during the last quarter of 1926 the enrollment of 1525 by 102 students.

The addition to the school of the Eliza G. Radeke Museum has provided additional room and enables increased enrollment. The Attleboro Chapter of the American Federation of Arts, co-operating with the Attleboro Chamber of Commerce, has added six new scholarships, available to jewelers' apprentices. Material, instruments and tools and art objects have been given to the school by many firms and individuals.

BLUE SKY LAW
REPORT IS MADE

The Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, through its "blue sky" division, barred securities with a total par value of \$104,300,300 from sale in the State, according to the report of the division, which was made today. This is less than half the volume of securities offered and barred by the commission during the preceding year. Since the enactment of the "blue sky" law in 1921, the commission has forbidden the sale of \$1,683,000,000 worth of questionable securities.

The department registered 822 brokers and 3205 salesmen of securities during 1926, an increase of 400 salesmen. Fees from this registration totaled \$47,816.

PRESCOTT ELECTION
IS BEING SOUGHT

Re-election of Francis Prescott as chairman of the Republican State Committee is urged in a letter which

was sent out to members of the committee in reply to one which advocated election of Edward E. Clark of Framingham. The letter favoring Mr. Prescott was signed by Frank H. Foss of Fitchburg, chairman, state committee, 1921-24; Frank B. Hall, Worcester, chairman state committee, 1919-20; Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Walpole, member Republican national committee; Howard Fall, Malden, treasurer state committee; Louis Pfeiffer, Bedford; Mrs. Louis S. Cox, Lawrence; Harvey E. Frost, Somerville; Gordon W. Gordon, Springfield; Miss Lucy Gillett, Westfield; Mrs. Richard N. Morton, Brookline. It said in part:

"We are convinced that it would be unwise to make any change in the organization as at present constituted. We believe that the main issue is to maintain as efficient an organization as possible, with a man at the head whose long experience in legislative and committee affairs has made him eminently fitted to continue in the chairmanship."

\$15,207,135 SCHOOL
FUND AVAILABLE

Regular Force of Repair Men
Is Advocated

On the basis of \$8.26 on each \$1000 of the city's average valuation for three years, allowed by Boston for the maintenance of its public schools, the sum of \$15,207,235.49 will be available for school purposes during the year 1927, says Alexander M. Sullivan, business manager for the Boston School Committee.

This sum is exclusive of unexpended balances, estimated income and items which the committee is also enabled to appropriate. In addition, by act of the Massachusetts Legislature passed last year, the School Committee has the power to appropriate \$10,000,000 before the close of 1930, a certain amount to be appropriated each year.

"Under existing legislation, the School Committee makes appropriations for lands, plants and construction of school buildings and for alterations and repairs to school buildings, but the expenditures under such appropriations are controlled by the Schoolhouse Committee, the members of which are appointed by the Mayor, and they are responsible to him for results," says Mr. Sullivan.

"No economies in construction or in repairs and alterations to school buildings can be brought about except through this commission and its watchfulness over expenditures. From the experience of certain other cities it would appear that substantial savings could be effected in the item 'Alterations and Repairs to School Buildings,' if different methods were pursued, particularly the employment of a corps of mechanics constantly employed and equipped to make minor repairs throughout the year. Under the present system all of the work of minor repairs is handled by contractors."

DEAN DESCRIBES
DRY LAW'S HELP

(Continued from Page 1)

the mass meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, yesterday afternoon in commemoration of the seventh anniversary of the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Meetings Throughout State

Throughout Massachusetts similar meetings were held yesterday in churches and public auditoriums to express a similar rejoicing for the outlawry of liquor. The American flag was displayed on many buildings as a further evidence of the appreciation and support which is given to the law.

Brig-Gen. Leroy S. Upton, commander of the Sixteenth Infantry Brigade at Fort Howard, Md., who was the principal speaker at the Tremont Temple gathering, declared that prohibition, even if it were enforced, and with its enemies actively encouraging its violation, has more than justified itself from an economic standpoint alone. He said that conditions will improve, and a few years from now most of those at present opposing it will see the light and acknowledge its benefits.

"Prior to prohibition, our annual drink bill cost \$2,500,000,000, and we consumed an estimated 167,000,000 gallons of alcohol per annum in all forms of drink. Prohibition has reduced our annual consumption of drink to a fraction of its former amount. Some claim that the consumption has been reduced to one-tenth. The Treasury department officials estimate that it has been reduced to less than one-third. This means that over two-thirds of the cost of our annual drink bill has been diverted into the legitimate channels of trade. Prohibition has

'Personal Prohibition Creed' Invokes
Unequivocal Stand Against Liquor

IN LINE with the special sermons preached in many Massachusetts churches in celebration of the seventh anniversary of the national prohibition, the Rev. Dr. William R. McNutt, minister of the First Baptist Church in Worcester, speaking at the Prospect Street Congregational Church in Cambridge, yesterday morning, presented the following as his "Personal Prohibition Creed":

1. I believe that strong drink as a beverage has no serious rival in its power to paralyze the moral sensibilities of men.
2. I believe that experience demonstrates a subtle capacity, inherent within the commercialized traffic in strong drink, to organize greed and corruption in their most dastardly forms.
3. I believe history unmistakably to reveal the absolute moral depravity of the commercialized liquor traffic, hence its native inability to respect any law of man or God.
4. I believe that the soul of the commercialized liquor traffic finds its sun and center in a consuming passion for unbridled license to run the entire gamut of human debauchery uncontrolled.
5. I believe that, because of the basic nature of the commercialized liquor traffic, there are between unbridled license and absolute prohibition no way stations in governmental policy.
6. I believe the present struggle to be a war between organized government on the one hand and organized corruption on the other, specifically to determine whether or not this greatest Nation of the present day shall be able to set its own house in order by the crucifixion of an ancient wrong.
7. I believe the most dangerous foe of these United States in this war to be the criminal indifference of Main Street, where smug respectability hobbles with traitors and bootleggers, agreeing to sell the Nation for a mess of poisoned pottage.
8. I believe that as a professed follower of Jesus Christ but one way opens to me, namely, undying hostility to a traffic which defies every fiber of his life and every principle for which he stood.

Little Red Schoolhouse Reopens Its Doors



NO RULES AGAINST LAMBS, IT IS SAID
Henry Ford and Mrs. Ford Standing in the Decade of the Rebuilt Structure, Which in the Original is Said to Have Been the Inspiration for the Poem of Childhood Days, "Mary Had a Little Lamb." The Teacher, Miss Martha Hopkins, is Standing at the Side of the Door With a Few of Her Pupils.

increased employment, and prohibition has increased the output of all employment, because it has increased production.

William M. Forgrave, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, approached the question from another point of view. He stressed particularly the need of retaining the prohibition law intact if all the advantages it is bringing are to be realized in the fullest measure.

"The wets would have us believe that modification of the Volstead Act is what is needed right now. The situation today permits any drug store, soft drink stand, cafe, or cetera to sell beer under 1/4 of 1 per cent, the definition prescribed in the Volstead Act, to any person of any age whatsoever. The wets will not tell you the truth but they know that if the definition of the Volstead Act is changed to 2.75 per cent or thereabouts, your children will then be able to buy 2.75 per cent beer in our drug stores, soft drink parlors, cafes, or cetera, just as they can now, the 1/4 of 1 per cent beer and under, without restriction since Congress will have declared 2.75 per cent beer to be a perfectly non-intoxicating beverage. This Congress must do in order to modify the Volstead Act and have it in keeping with the Eighteenth Amendment which forbids the sale, manufacture, and so forth, of intoxicating liquors."

The Rev. Dr. William H. Van Allen presided at yesterday's meeting at which the Rev. Howard H. Russell of Ohio, founder of the Anti-Saloon League of America, was a guest.

Grant M. Hudson, Representative in Congress from Michigan, who was also a guest of the dries in Boston yesterday, pointed out that "the true national referendum held at the last election is one to which the wets make little reference. Under our system of government, the only official and proper test of national sentiment on federal questions is in the election of members of Congress."

"This national referendum returned to Congress 296 members of the present House who have dry records, while of the 39 new members elected, at least 25 are dry, as their records and public statements indicate, while others who are not classed among believers in the theory of prohibition or among the 'dries' have let it be known that they would not support any movement to repeal the federal prohibition enforcement law."

"The election of United States senators was equally significant in its revelation of the popular attitude on this question. Twenty-six of the 35 United States senators elected are counted as dries from their records or public utterances. In both branches of Congress the dry majority is between 70 and 75 per cent of the total in each of the political parties. This is the verdict of the repeated national referenda on prohibition."

No Little Lamb Followed Mary
at Reopening of Famous School
Bell Rings Anew on Little Red Schoolhouse on Wayside Inn Estate, and Boys and Girls Are Greeted by Mr. Ford

SUBURBY, Mass., Jan. 17 (Special)—The Little Red Schoolhouse reopened at 8:30 a. m. today, but there was no little lamb following Mary, and it is not known, indeed, that there was a Mary among the 14 boys and girls who trooped in at the sound of the bell rung by Miss Martha Hopkins, although tradition has it that this was the original school that inspired the poem about the little lamb owned by Mary, whose fleece was as white as the snow that covered the ground at Henry Ford's Wayside Inn estate where the schoolhouse now stands.

At any rate, school was begun once more in the famous little structure and the event that has been sung to generations of American children since that time to the present, was commemorated. That it shall be sung to all future generations seems to be assured by the act of Mr. Ford in preserving the schoolhouse in the old New England village he is constructing around the Wayside Inn.

Mr. Ford was there with Mrs. Ford, to greet the children and to address them, telling them something of those sturdy qualities of those former New Englanders who used to go to school in that same little building and who helped to make the United States the fine and great country that it is.

Over the door of the schoolhouse is a tablet bearing the inscription: "The Redstone School, 1798, School District No. 2, Sterling, Mass."

Chopin's Own Piano
to Be Heard Again

Boston Audience to Hear
Famous Nocturnes on
Original Instrument

Chopin's piano, now on a concert tour in the United States, the Maison Pleyel of Paris having permitted it with the understanding that only M. Dumesnil's fingers should touch the keys, will be heard this evening in a concert given for the Women's City Club of Boston in Steinert Hall. The program will be one mainly of Chopin's compositions, Debussy being the only other composer to be interpreted.

M. Dumesnil's intimate understanding of the works of this most picturesque of romantic composers is acknowledged in musical circles. Many of Chopin's most famous works were composed on this piano, among them the Preludes, the A minor Nocturne, the F minor Fantasy, and the B minor Scherzo. As two of the Preludes are included in the group to be played on this instrument, there will be opportunity to realize how they might have sounded to their composer.

NATION'S GREAT SHIPS
TO BE RECONDITIONED

The United States Lines steamers Leviathan and George Washington will soon be withdrawn from transatlantic passenger service and will come to New England dockyards for reconditioning, according to word received from Washington today from Brig-Gen. Albert C. Dalton, president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

On Jan. 29 the George Washington is scheduled to enter the naval drydock in Portsmouth, N. H., at which time it is expected that the Leviathan will come to Boston for underwater repairs. The Leviathan's second-class and tourist cabins will be remodeled to provide more accommodations. It is expected that this work will be done in the Hoboken dock, at an approximate cost of \$200,000. Both vessels will resume sailings in March.

NEW STREETS
FUND SOUGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

as a deterrent to excessive salary increases. The Mayor, in his appointment of the commission, asked that it make the study and conclude its report not later than last Dec. 1. At the time he named the personnel of the commission of which Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner, is chairman, Mr. Nichols said he realized that there were many inequalities, if not actual injustices, in the city's system of grading and paying its employees.

He said that it would be impossible for the Mayor to make any study of such an extensive and intricate problem, and that he could not personally consider the thousands of requests for salary readjustments which Mr. Mayor annually receives. Hence he named the commission to study the situation and give him the benefit of its labors in time for its application to the budget for 1927 in case he saw fit to adopt any recommendations of system proposed.

What Mr. Nichols will do in the way of salary raises to city employees is a matter of liveliest conjecture at City Hall. Large and powerful groups of employees such as the police and the firemen are insistent upon increased compensation. Those who are familiar with the situation believe that, were the Mayor to adopt some such standardized plan for automatic salary increases as the commission is studying, the whole question would be largely removed from the point of personal action and relieve the city executive of responsibility which, except for political considerations, he should never have.

HEARING CONTINUED
ON TELEPHONE LABOR

Continuing its investigation into employment conditions in Boston, the special committee engaged in this work has issued a call for a hearing at City Hall next Friday afternoon where any individual who has worked for the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company may tell what he knows of the industrial situation here as affected by the company.

At a meeting of the committee

last week John J. Kearney, former president of the Boston Central Labor Union; Mrs. Julia O'Connor Parker, president of the telephone operators' department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and George F. Mahoney, president of the International Brotherhood of Telephone Workers, all described from different viewpoints employment conditions in the telephone company's operations.

TARIFF BOARD
REFORM URGED

Former Commissioner Asks
Senators to Get Rid of
Partisan Divisions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Tariff Act, with its important provisions for assisting inequalities through the flexible tariff section, will never work out as Congress intended it should until the personal and political differences which have divided the United States Tariff Commission into hostile camps are eliminated, it was declared by William K. Burgess, formerly tariff commissioner, before the special Senate committee investigating the Tariff Commission.

Mr. Burgess admitted to the committee that he had represented the pottery industry and other manufacturing interests in Washington before he was appointed to the commission, but insisted that such employment should not be held to disqualify presidential appointees. "The Tariff Commission has never functioned as intended in the law, as a scientific nonpartisan commission," Mr. Burgess asserted. "It was never intended to be a rate-fixing body. Its work has been hampered by the fact that it has been composed in part of free trade theorists without practical experience."

Among the obstacles to a smooth functioning of the commission under the flexible tariff provisions, Mr. Burgess named:

Personal differences among the commissioners.

Varying interpretations of the Tariff Act "which stand out prominently in the affairs of the commission."

Conflicts of opinion over whether the commission should institute independent investigations looking toward change in present rates or whether it should act only on application of interested parties.

Mr. Burgess told the committee that he had opposed the efforts of the so-called "liberal" group headed by Commissioner Edward P. Costigan, to institute wholesale investigations on its own initiative.

"Such wholesale investigations have a disastrous and unsettling effect on industry," he declared. "Many protected industries, after two years of uncertainty while the Tariff Act was being drafted, were left on the anxious bench by the move to institute investigations looking toward further changes in rates. A series of basic inquiries are likely to produce a general feeling of anxiety in the business world."

Referring to criticism of the commission because the majority of its reports look toward rate increases, Mr. Burgess told the committee that there are many more applications for advances than for decreases in rate made by the commission.

He declared that he believed in adequate protection of American industry in view of the "cheap labor and lower living standards" prevalent in competing European countries but he believed that the public interest should be kept always in view.

The present investigation, Mr. Burgess charged, "has been prompted from within the commission."

He further declared that the purpose of the investigation was to discredit Presidents Harding and Coolidge by questioning their judgment and wisdom in making appointments to the Tariff Commission, to discredit President Coolidge by attempting to prove that he had interfered with the working of the flexible tariff law and to "discredit all commissioners who do not hold the views of the original members."

He urged that the Senate committee in its report present a clear picture of the differences arising within the commission which have interfered with the orderly working of the law and should recommend needed changes in its administration.

PLANNING EXTENSION
OF BUSINESS BUREAU

Plans for the expansion of the work of the National Better Business Bureau and the establishment of new local organizations in many cities were formulated at a recent meeting of the directors. Among the directors of the national organization is Louis Kirslein, vice-president of Williams, Flinn & Sons Company. Mr. Kirslein is also a member of the executive committee of the Boston Bureau.

James C. Auchincloss, a member of the governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange, has been elected president of the National Bureau. Others elected were: Lewis G. Harriman, president of the Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company of Buffalo, vice-president of John H. Brooks, member of the firm of J. H. Brooks & Co., bankers, New York City, secretary-treasurer.

LAW CLUB TO MEET

The annual meeting and banquet of the Helen West Boston Law Club is to be held at the Elks Hotel this evening. Among the speakers and invited guests are Arthur K. Reading, Attorney-General of Massachusetts; Wellington Wells, President of the Senate; Edwin C. Jenner, United States Commissioner; Philip Nichols, Daniel M. Lyons, John P. Manning, Jr., John J. Moore, George F. Tucker, author of Massachusetts Practice and other textbooks, and others.

NURSERYMEN TO MEET

Members of the New England Nurserymen Association will meet in annual convention at the Hotel Bellevue on the evening of Jan. 25. Following a dinner at 6:30 p. m., there will be a concert and address by W. M. McCartney of New Haven, Conn.; F. S. Baker of Cheshire, Conn.; and W. N. Craig of Weymouth, Mass.

BILL PROPOSES NEW SYSTEM
TO TAKE OVER "EL" PROPERTY

Corporation to Act for 50 Years Under Public Control at
\$800,000 Saving Yearly in Dividends Outlined
—Exchange Plan

Establishment of a new corporation, the Metropolitan Transit System, which would take over entirely the property and lines of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and operate them at a saving of \$800,000 a year in dividend charges, is proposed in a bill placed before the Legislature by Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the division of metropolitan planning.

The bill, filed by Mr. Harriman Saturday is a legislative embodiment of the plan outlined and advocated by the planning division in its report on the transit problem. The plan also is one which has gained force from its closeness to the recommendation of Governor Fuller in his annual message for "legislation continuing the present public control of the Elevated for a period sufficient to effect a substantial decrease in dividends and interest."

Public Control for 50 Years

Public control through the new corporation for a period of 50 years is contained in the bill. The new company would be formed by three public incorporators, to be named by the Governor. The Boston Elevated would be authorized to sell all its property to the new company by a majority vote of all the stock represented at one meeting. The new corporation, the Metropolitan Transit System, then would effect the purchase by the issuance of 5 per cent common stock and 4 1/2 per cent preferred stock to the holders of the present stocks of the Elevated, and in this way the transaction would involve no money exchange.

In effect, the proposal offers the present Elevated stockholders a safe, long-term security at a lower rate of dividend in exchange for securities which now yield relatively high dividends but depend largely for their value upon a sound settlement of the transit question. Added safety would be given to the new preferred stock by a guarantee to buy it in at par at the end of 50 years.

Basis of Exchange

The basis of exchange outlined in the bill is one share of the new 5 per cent common stock for one share of the present 6 per cent Elevated stock; 11-10 shares of new preferred for each share of 7 per cent Elevated stock; 11-10 shares of new preferred for each share of 7 per cent Elevated stock. These ratios were calculated from market quotations or the call price on the preferred stocks.

The planning division calculates that by this reorganization the dividend charges to be paid upon the transit system would be reduced from their present figure of \$3,117,579 a year to not more than \$2,300,000.

Application of Savings

This saving of \$800,000 a year the division's bill proposes to apply in three ways. The first \$200,000 it would set aside in a sinking fund which, with accumulated interest, would be sufficient at the end of the 50-year term to buy in at par all the 4 1/2 per cent preferred stock. The next \$400,000 would be used to pay off the present deficit to cities and towns in the Metropolitan District, and the balance

of \$200,000 would be used to pay out charges on new rapid transit extensions.

A board of trustees similar to that now in existence would be appointed by the Governor and would continue the operation of the road. The chairman of this board, however, would be paid \$15,000 a year instead of the present salary of \$5000.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS
ASSOCIATION TO MEET

Gardner to Entertain Members
From All Over State

GARDNER, Mass., Jan. 17 (Special)—Representatives of Massachusetts fairs will meet here on Jan. 27 and 28 to review the progress of the past year and make plans for an even bigger fair season ahead.

Mayor Albert H. Stone will give an address of welcome, and an entertainment is being prepared in addition to the reports and addresses. On the opening day C. A. Nash of Springfield, president of the State Fairs' Association, will give an address, after Walter Rapp of the Brockton Fair has responded to the address of welcome.

John W. Haight of Greenfield, State Senator and former president of the association, will be co-master at the banquet to be held the first evening and the speakers will be Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Gen. Alfred F. Foote, Commissioner of Public Safety. One of the features will be motion pictures taken at the various fairs of the State by Leslie R. Smith of the division of fairs, State Department of Agriculture.

Among the addresses on the second day will be one on "The Extension Service and the Fairs" by W. A. Munson, director of the extension service, Massachusetts Agricultural College and one by Prof. Ray M. Koon, director of the market garden field station at Waltham on "Making Vegetable Exhibits Worth While at Fairs."

BOSTON DIFFERENTIAL
ARGUMENT DATE NAMED

Oral argument on the report and recommendations of Howard Hosmer, Interstate Commerce Commission examiner, in the New England ports differential case, will be made at the office of the commission, Washington, at 10 a. m. Feb. 23, according to notice received today by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The recommendation was submitted to the commission after lengthy study of the export and import through rates, between the middle west and Boston as compared with other north Atlantic seaports.

Abolishment of the railroad rate differentials on ex-lake grain shipped from Buffalo to North Atlantic ports, for export, was the chief feature of the report of Mr. Hosmer, who urged that henceforth the rate be the same to all north Atlantic ports. At present, the rate via Boston is higher than that via Baltimore, Philadelphia and similar located ports. This causes much bulk cargo for ocean liners to be diverted from Boston, at the expense of the volume of foreign commerce of this port.



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PLAN BUS CENTER UNDER CITY PARK

New York Officials Would Make Bryant Park Terminal Self-Supporting

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—A proposal for an interurban omnibus terminal under Bryant Park, at the rear of the New York Public Library, between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, west of Fifth Avenue, has just been made by the Board of Transportation. Plans for the work provide for an underground terminal and for the relandscaping of Bryant Park to make it one of the beauty spots of the midtown section of Manhattan. The landscaping work would be under the direction of Thomas Hastings, architect of the New York Public Library.

The plans provide for a rectangular terminal 400 feet long and 385 feet wide, with a height of 11 feet from floor to ceiling. The end of the terminal would be on Forty-second Street and the exit on Fortieth. A complete remodeling of Bryant Park is envisaged in the plans. It is proposed to plant a double row of trees along the Fortieth and Forty-second Street sides of the park and to raise the park's grade four feet above its present level at Sixth Avenue. A colonnade along the Sixth Avenue side of the park would connect two ramps to be built parallel to Sixth Avenue.

This colonnade would serve as a public shelter, and, according to architects, would do much toward beautifying the park, which would have lawns, shrubbery and paved walks with seats under the trees. It is estimated that the relandscaping cost, including the erection of the colonnade, would approximate \$250,000.

The growing traffic congestion in Manhattan is responsible for the Board of Transportation's move. It is estimated that there are now about 75 corporations operating 350 interurban omnibuses to and from Manhattan. According to the board, these omnibuses make 500 trips a day and carry about 10,000 passengers.

Approximately 77 per cent of them operate between Manhattan and New Jersey; about 25 per cent between Manhattan and points in Westchester County and northward, and about 8 per cent travel over the Queensboro Bridge to Long Island. The Manhattan terminals of these omnibuses are now in the streets between Thirty-third and Forty-fifth.

Estimates by the Board of Transportation place the cost of the proposed terminal at approximately \$1,000,000. It is proposed to meet this cost by levying a charge of \$1 a day for each omnibus using the terminal and 50 cents a day for automobiles.

The plan provides space for 300 omnibuses in the terminals during the day and parking space for about 300 automobiles in the evening after the omnibuses have moved out. It is estimated that a revenue of about \$1200 a week from omnibuses and \$900 a week from automobiles would be practically certain from the start.

SOCIALISTS MARK FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

WARSAW, Jan. 17 (AP)—German Socialists yesterday celebrated at Bode the fifth anniversary of the existence of their party in Poland. The German and Polish Socialists profited by the occasion to hold a brotherly manifestation in answer to the increasing nationalistic feeling in both countries.

Herr Loebe, president of the Reichstag and the Polish Socialist Leader, M. Diamant, attended the ceremony. Herr Loebe said the present frontiers between Germany and Poland could be revised if the population of the districts demand revision and if peaceable enforcement of a change in the frontiers would be assured. He admitted, however, that these conditions do not exist for the time being.

THREE WOMEN TO SERVE
ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Three women will serve in the 1927 session of the Minnesota Legislature. All are members of the House. They are Mrs. Rosanna C. Payne of Ballclub, Fifty-second District; Mabel H. Paige, Thirtieth District, Minneapolis, and Mrs. Hannah Kempfer, Fifth District, Brainerd.

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Old-Time Dancing Wins School Test

Opposition in Henry Ford's "Home Town" Ends After Public Exhibition

DETROIT, Mich. (Special Correspondence)—The old-time dances, revived by Henry Ford for present-day use, have been restored to favor in the public schools of his home town, Dearborn. The Board of Education there has announced that Mr. Ford's dancing instructors will be permitted to continue classes in old-fashioned dancing as part of the physical education curriculum.

This decision was reached after consideration of a petition, signed by 200 parents with children of school ages in which the old-time dances were criticized. The petition was sponsored by the Rev. Dr. Frederick C. Krumling, pastor of the Evangelical Church of Dearborn. As a means of meeting the opposition, a public exhibition by school pupils of all ages was given in the auditorium of the high school. This resulted in an overwhelming expression of public sentiment in favor of continuing the old-time dances, particularly when it was also pointed out by the school officials that participation in this form of physical training is entirely elective and is not on a par with other subjects in the curriculum.

Pastor and Choir Sit Silent as Radio Supplies Service

SCOTIA, N. Y., Jan. 17 (AP)—The congregation of the Scotia Methodist Episcopal Church listened last night to the service of another church 130 miles away.

Through the medium of a crystal radio receiving set and an auditorium loudspeaker the church heard the entire service of the First Baptist Church in Syracuse, and the sermon of its pastor, the Rev. Bernard C. Clauser. The pastor of the Scotia church, the Rev. William T. Wees, was in the pulpit and the choir was in its place, but neither took part in the service, except to join with the congregation in the singing of the hymns. The radio-casting was done by Station WGY of the General Electric Company at Schenectady. Scotia is just across the Mohawk River from the electric plant.

Reception was unusually clear, and the congregation, which filled the church, declared the experiment was a success.

AID TO NORTH DAKOTA SEEN FROM WATERWAY

FORGO, N. D. (Special Correspondence)—Completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence deep waterway would effect an annual saving to North Dakota estimated at \$7,943,216 minimum or \$13,616,942 maximum, on the State's grain crop alone, according to a brief dealing with the subject, prepared for the Greater North Dakota Association.

The estimated savings are based upon the fact that North Dakota for the last five years has shipped out 92.3 per cent of the average amount of wheat produced, while also exporting a considerable quantity of rye and barley, and the further fact that the proposed waterway would save from 7 to 12 cents a bushel in wheat transportation costs from North Dakota to the world price setting market in Liverpool, Eng.

59 Farmers Are Seated in Nebraska Legislature

LINCOLN, Neb. (Special Correspondence)—Farmers lead in number in the lower house of Nebraska State Legislature now in session. There are 46 farmers, stock feeders and ranchers, 1 farmer's wife, and 5 retired farmers, making 53 in all out of 100 members.

The farmers outnumber the legal profession more than three to one. In the Senate there are 7 farmers, 6 lawyers and 4 attorneys out of 33 members.

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CANADIAN ORDER IS QUESTIONED

New Shipping Regulation Arouses American Business Firms—Reprisals Proposed

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—American business interests are aroused over what is stated to be a discriminatory Canadian shipping regulation which became effective on Jan. 1, and which it is anticipated may materially affect the eastern American ports of New York, Boston, Portland, Baltimore, and others by the loss of valuable Canadian transit trade.

The new Canadian order is the outcome of the imperial preference scheme, and stipulates that all freight to Canadian ports must be shipped direct, instead of enjoying the former transshipment privileges through the United States.

It is understood that the United States is being urged to take reprisal measures against the great volume of European freight which reaches the mid-western states by way of Canadian ports, unless the discriminatory regulation is rescinded, thus, cities like Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City and muncipalities included in the new American inland waterways' program would be affected.

The whole situation, which involves the question of arrangements for free transit between the United States and Canada, is the subject of negotiations between Washington and Ottawa. It is even reported that the Canadian Government has altered the offending regulation, but the Canadian authorities in London have not been thus advised.

American shipping representatives assert that the question of discrimination against either the American or British flag is not involved in the dispute, because American ships desiring to handle cargo from Great Britain to Canada can do so provided they touch Canadian ports. It is not likely that this will be done, however, because the amount of traffic is not sufficient to warrant special calls at Canadian ports by American or other ships.

JAPANESE SECURE SOVIET CONCESSION

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (AP)—After 13 months of difficult negotiations Japanese lumber interests represented by the Rorlo, Ringlo, Kumlay Corporation have secured from the Soviet Government the largest concession yet granted to Japan. The company, which is capitalized at \$150,000,000, has obtained the right to exploit for six years nearly 3,000,000 acres of rich timberlands bordering on the Tartar Straits in the maritime provinces of the Far East. Paper and pulp plants will be built.

The same company is seeking further concessions.

CHICAGO CIVIC OPERA TO VISIT 17 CITIES

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Civic Opera Company has announced a tour of 17 cities lasting 7 1/2 weeks. The tour will include 57 performances and is underwritten for \$1,163,500 by the cities on the itinerary. The first stop will be Boston, where 14 performances will be given in two weeks. The company then proceeds to Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cincinnati and Chattanooga.

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Practiced What He Preached

Louisville, Ky.
Special Correspondence

HE WAS a green country boy on a Kentucky farm, but was not happy in farm work, having a desire to go to "the city" and "make his way in the world." He waited until the opportunity was opened—then upon arriving there, got a job in a factory lumber yard, carrying lumber.

When the first day's work was over and the factory whistle blew, there was an earnest desire to quit and return to the farm. But he stayed. Then they moved him into the basement of the factory, loading the shipping wagons. There, from a Negro teamster, he received his first kind word of encouragement. The Negro said: "Nevah yo' mind, you just trust in God and have faith in His Christ and yo' won't always have to stay in de basement and work so hard."

So the country boy followed instructions, and when the call came for a higher position of assistant stock clerk, with lighter work and more pay, he was happy.

Finally, a way was opened for this young man to go into other work, taking him to a larger city, where still a larger and executive position was opened up. Then he returned to the former city on a visit, and in the railway station whom should he meet but the Negro teamster! He was now a private chauffeur for the president of the big factory.

WESTERN STOCK SHOW HAS RECORD EXHIBITS

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 17 (Special)—Significant of improved conditions among stock raisers of the Rocky Mountain region, the twenty-first annual National Western Stock Show opened here with the largest total stock exhibit in its entire history. The exhibit, valued at about \$2,000,000, in addition to the exhibits of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, thousands of range cattle are being shipped into the show for disposal to feeders. A record in sales activity is expected this year.

The condition of the range cattle is the best for many years. Stockmen say soft hair and well-filled frames are indicative of the fact. The annual horse show given in connection with the stock show has this year drawn some of the best strings in the country.

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IMMIGRATION QUOTA PLANS AROUSING WIDE INTEREST

Group Influence Brought to Bear on Members of Congress—Recent Arrivals From Other Lands Said to Retain Prejudices

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Immigration restriction societies and numerous patriotic organizations are deeply concerned at intimations from the White House and elsewhere that the "national origins" provision of the Immigration Law of 1924 may be either ignored or repealed. Washington representatives of a number of these societies who have been interviewed by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor state that in response to their reports of the impending "attack upon the law" there has been a marked revival of that interest in and feeling on the subject which had so much to do with the passage of the law when it went through Congress.

As result letters and telegrams in increasing volume, demanding that the law be applied, are being received not only by these representatives of the restriction societies, but by Senators and Representatives themselves, and it is predicted that these communications will assume the proportions of "an avalanche" if the law is tampered with.

Efforts to Revise Policy

The Immigration Law of 1924 and, in fact, the whole policy of restriction, is explained, are under constant attack by those who want either the "open door" or one which "is very much ajar." There have been proposals for change and amendment making exceptions in behalf of this class and that group of immigrants or relatives of immigrants, but behind these sporadic movements for change in a direction away from restriction it is said there has been a concerted and constantly increasing movement to obstruct or repeal the national origins clause, which is the heart of the law of 1924.

Under the interim arrangement, based on census of foreign born population in the United States in 1890, the principal quotas have been as follows: Germany, 51,277; Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 34,007; Irish Free State, 28,576; Sweden, 9,561; Norway, 6,435; Italy, 6,091; Poland, 5,982.

Under the new law, the intention of which was to admit annually 150,000 immigrants from the various nations in proportion to the national origins of the various groups in the United States in 1920, the British quota would be approximately doubled to 73,039, while the quotas from Germany and the Irish Free State would be a little more than halved to 23,428 and 13,862, respectively. These are the greatest changes, but there would also be

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THE MONITOR READER

1. Who was America's original "song-plugger"?—World's Press.
2. What, to Coach Yost, is the greatest asset in football?—Editorial.
3. What important anniversary of freedom are celebrated in January?—Random Ramblings.
4. Why did Wesley stop preaching from manuscripts?—Progress in Churches.
5. How many stamps were issued in America in 1925?—World's Press.
6. What was the Christmas gift of British Columbia's Prime Minister to a poor homesteader?—Sundial.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN SATURDAY'S MONITOR

notably the German and Irish, reduced. They point out that the whole underlying purpose of the law was to insure that incoming immigration would be of substantially the same racial and nationalistic makeup as the population of the country itself when the policy of restriction was decided upon.

It is unnatural, therefore, in view of the fact that the Nation is so predominantly of English descent, that the British quota should barely exceed the Irish Free State quota and actually be less than that of Germany, as has been the case under the interim arrangement with which the opponents of restriction are attempting to force indefinite continuance.

Restrictionists recognize the seriousness of the present crisis but are confident that the law will be allowed to stand. If the present attempt to set it aside does succeed they plan to make the question a major issue in the next presidential election.

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CITY IS SPONSOR OF GRAND OPERA

Cleveland Signs Five-Year Contract With Metropolitan Company

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 17 (Special)—Grand opera under municipal management will receive a tryout in the spring, when the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York appears the week of May 3 in the Cleveland Public Auditorium. A five-year contract has been signed by the company and William R. Hopkins, city manager of Cleveland, insuring the city grand opera seasons annually from 1927 to 1931.

It is the first time that any grand opera company has appeared under direct municipal management, according to Lincoln G. Dickey, manager of the auditorium, who will manage the appearance of the company here. Effort will be made by the city to keep admission prices within reach of all citizens.

The contracts were signed after Hopkins had conferred on several occasions with Otto H. Kahn of New York, chairman of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Five hundred prominent citizens of Cleveland will be organized to underwrite the city's action in bringing the company here, it has been announced. Obtaining the contract by the city assured grand opera for Cleveland after hope of its continuance had been virtually abandoned.

"We will do everything possible to make the appearance of the company a benefit to the city," said Mr. Hopkins. "We are furnishing the auditorium, the manager, and will organize the guarantors to carry the project through financially."

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THE MONITOR READER
1. Who was

THE HOME FORUM

— And the Bright Fireside

IN many years now since I made acquaintance with the books written by John Lubbock, an acquaintance which soon ripened into a warm friendship. To be guided in one's thinking by such a one was to come to the sunlit heights. He was the reverberating echo for our time of the ancient near who had declared, "He hath made every thing beautiful in his time." Unlike Emerson, our other joy, who seldom quotes his sources, Lubbock filled his pages with the jeweled thoughts of those who sensed the glories of this earth. Ruskin was telling us to company in his books with the kings and queens of literature, but this was a counsel of perfection to those of us who were poor in purse. Neither were books easily borrowed in the city of the ancient pride. I recall that in the city of my birth, a town boasting a population of well-nigh one hundred thousand people, I never had the joy of going to a city free library. Neither had a working lad much time for leisurely reading in the age-long files of time.

But there was Lubbock. He had quested far and near in the fields of literature. His books were indeed a bouquet. There was no ugliness for him. Beauty reigned as queen everywhere. From pole to equator, from star to fireside, there was joy for the seeking. He lived in a weedless universe. He possessed that final excellence, which makes a man an artist, of touching with significant meaning the common things of everyday living.

Perhaps it is because I am King-Ham-born that never does autumn wear to winter but I find myself leading a familiar page of his to survey again the richness of a phrase that surely is unique to the English-born. It is found in the introductory chapter of his "Beauties of Nature." Lubbock has been speaking of the gorgeous glory of the Aurora borealis with enthusiasm. True to his nature, he will not leave us in the shadow. In his own revealing way he proceeds: "We seldom see the Aurora in the south of England, but we must not complain; for the winters were mild, and every month has a charm and beauty." Then enumerating the months, telling in a brief phrase the charm of each, he says,—"In December we have the holidays of Christmas, and the bright fireside."

Within that closing phrase is revealed, to those who understand, all the grace and charm of domesticity. In this swift-moving age our tastes have turned to other things. My children, reared in a furnace-heated home in America, know nothing of the joys of "the bright fireside." Living has its own peculiar joys for them as it had for me. And in this fact, I am reminded of a time when the fireside will not be. If so, it is to be hoped that the historian of the future will not overlook the gracious significance of it in English history.

Unless one has given critical

thought to the subject, it will come as an occasion for surprise to read the findings of John Richard Green of his ill-known work on "A Short History of the English People." Summing up the things of worth in the Elizabethan Age Green tells us, "It is from this period that we can first date the rise of a conception which seems to us now a peculiarly English one, the conception of domestic comfort. The chimney corner, an closely associated with family life, came into existence with the general introduction of chimneys, a feature rare in ordinary homes at the beginning of this reign." It is beyond the power of the factual historian to measure the results following on the introduction of this mundane device into the civilization of England.

Beyond a hint or two for background this is not the place to try to explain the potency which fire has played in the history of the human race. One quotation I take from Thompson Seton as typical. He says: "There can be no doubt that the first really social group of mankind was about a fire. Until men got the fire, they had to climb a tree or get into a cave when night came. . . . In this circle about the fire all social customs grew; language developed, art, sciences and government were born. This was indeed the focus of human life and interest." All of which is interesting and informational. But to give the story complete we have to come to that last refinement of civilization, which is, domesticity. And this began to develop when men took to building their homes around the fire. Then fire was not merely his protector from harm; it was a potency for good.

For proof of this read English poetry. The gentle cynic may remark that the fireside induces to sleep. To which we as gently make reply that, after all, this is not a fact to be despised. We are not concerned to disprove the charge. But let us not forget the further worth of the fireside for serenity, the outflowing of which is seen in contemplative thought. Here, by the fireside, as perhaps nowhere else we become meditative. Poet and seer have always recognized that here is the ground of their thinking. Wordsworth took to the mountains to realize this privilege, and found it. But it is well to remind ourselves that for him too "the bright fireside" had a worth in this respect. He himself tells us how he was wont to sit

"In the loved presence of my cottage fire,
And listen to the flapping of the flame,
Or kettle whispering its faint under-song."

For as who live in this centrifugal age there is a savor of charm in recalling what we have ceased to experience. What is so rare as an evening at home? We have moved far since one poet of the fireside wrote:

"Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,
Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round,
So let us welcome peaceful evening in."

Thus Cowper, and then, by natural procession, we think of the immortal words of Burns when he penned "The Cotter's Saturday Night." For myself I have a keen love for the poem of Browning's, "By the Fireside." To those of a literary turn he speaks a common tongue when he tells us what he means to do "when the long dark Autumn evenings come."

"I shall be found by the fire, suppose,
O'er a great wise book that be-
seems age,
While the shutters flap as the cross
wind blows,
And I turn the page, and I turn
the page,
Not verse now, only prose."

Meditative idleness! Fructifying hours. Our own Emerson phrased it well: "We sit by the fireside, and take hold of the ends of the earth." The mention of Emerson reminds me that not all the appreciative things written concerning "the bright fireside" are transatlantic. Our own poets have had somewhat to say concerning this experience. If Scotland had its Burns, New England had its Whittier. Do you remember his thrifty description in "Snow-bound," of the making of the log fire? What a beautiful simile he uses for the climatic fact when

"the old, crude furnished room,
Burst, flowerlike, into bloom."
And that the virtue of "the bright fireside" might not fade from off the earth even in our time, there has been given to us Christopher Morley, who tells us in his "Chimney Smoke" something of the charm and witchery of the fireside.

For a final word, let me give a place to a quotation of historical worth, the source of which I cannot now determine. But I am glad to record that for Colonial New England as well as for Old England the fireside had its potent place. For I have culled from somewhere the following opinion:

"The old, crude furnished room, burst, flowerlike, into bloom."
And that the virtue of "the bright fireside" might not fade from off the earth even in our time, there has been given to us Christopher Morley, who tells us in his "Chimney Smoke" something of the charm and witchery of the fireside.

We who have known the joy of "a bright fireside" have tasted the sweetness of a peopled solitude not widely the experience of our gregarious age.

F. S.

Icicles

Molten, smoking a little,
Falling, freezing, to brittle
And delicate glass.
Each a sharp-pointed flower,
Each a bright stalactite
Which hangs for an hour
In the blue cays of night.
—ELINOR WYLLIE, in "Nets to Catch the Wind."

Humming Bird

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Aurora Massachusetts
And Andalusian sun
And not a stupid person
Can see that they are one
Can see how a flying animal
Brought a graft of Spain
To this northern orchard
And not a whit in vain.

Not the syrinx
Ever was loth
Of the brilliant colors
Of the Sphinx-moth.
You that call New England gray
Have you never heard
Of the brilliant breast-feathers
Of the humming bird?
Out upon you and away,
Calling my New England stay!
JAMES F. FISKE CONANT.

The Spanish Shop

Soft southern air ablaze with
gaudy colors is connoted in the old
Spanish shop. A step from the wet
sidewalk through the iron grilles
facade and a new world is entered.
Quiescent pine trees and lakes in
the distance are left behind and a
colorful realm of antique and
modern art is entered.

Las cosas de antigüedad! Spanish
galleons and caravels, tiny models
of those which sailed such rakes
and debauched angles through the
pages of history, stand in little racks
on the floor as if resting from the
storm-lashed waters of the Seven
Seas, neighboring with metal orna-
ments which are also descended
from an Iron Age, and an old
chipped earthen water-jug once car-
ried upon sunburned shoulders hold-
ing beneath its dark, cobwebbed
mouth a gush of water, and a row
of lattice windows in streets
whose stones were fervid with the
midday sun.

Reproductions of Velasquez cover
the dingy wall paper of the room.
There is the spirit of the Alhambra,
of Seville, Madrid, Andalusia, Va-
lencia, and the Oriental coloring of
Cádiz pervading the old garments
with their ancient designs, the
moldering armor of an almost for-
gotten era, conjuring visions of
pages of history which Spain turned
over long ago.

A stringless guitar that once ac-
companied a deep voice is mute
evidence of the music of love and
serenades of Old Spain. The instru-
ment bears evidence of having had
a useful career before it joined the
ranks of relics that only whisper
of the happy past. Castanets and a
flowery dress of golden yellow as
off by somber shadows and the
laughter of pink roses are testimony
of the Pandango. The spirit of a
Spanish Terpsichore seems still to
cling to the old-fashioned pieces in
the display cases.

Among plebeian things a patrician
air is shed by the lace mantilla and
the high Spanish comb of a once
elaborate coiffure.

Old Spain in its glory has been
collected here in fragment and minia-
ture from the rocking scattering
of four restless winds controlled by
the careless hand of time. It is thus
reflected in a fading picture pre-
sented by the Spanish shop.

Alaska in Early Days

The summer and fall of 1878 Muir
always referred to as the most inter-
esting . . . From about the
tenth of July to the twentieth of No-
vember he was in southeastern
Alaska. Until the steamboat naviga-
tion from the Stikine River was
closed by the forming ice, he made
frequent trips to the Great Glacier—
thirty miles up the river, to the Hot
Springs, the Mud Glacier, and the in-
terior lakes, ranges, forests and
flower pastures.

My mission in the proposed voyage
of discovery was to locate and visit
the tribes and villages of Thlingets
to the north and west of Wrangell,
to take their census, confer with their
chiefs and report upon their condi-
tion, with a view to establishing
schools and churches among them.
Muir's mission was to find and
study the forests, mountains and
glaciers. . . . In many respects we
were congenial companions.

We both loved the same poets and
could repeat, verse about many
poems of Tennyson, Keats, Shelley
and Burns. He took with him a vol-
ume of Thoreau, and I one of Em-
erson. . . . I had my printed Bible
with me, and he had his in his hand
—the result of a Scotch father's dis-
cipline.

Our ship for the voyage of discov-
ery, while not so large as Vancou-
ver's, was much more shapely and
manageable—its red-cedar hull
canoe. It belonged to old Chief
Tow-ah-att, a chief who had lately
embraced Christianity with his whole
heart.

Our captain, taciturn and self-re-
liant, commanded Muir's admiration
from the first. His paddle was steady
in the stern, and his knowledge of
wind and tide unfailing. Whenever
we landed the crew would begin to
dispute concerning the best place to
make a camp. But old Tow-ah-att,
with his mast in his hand, would
march as straight as an arrow to the
likeliest spot of all, stick down his
mast as a tent-pole, and begin to
set up the tent.

"My habit throughout the voyage,
when coming to a native town, was
to wait until the head chief lived
. . . and induce him to call all his
chiefs and head men together for a
council, . . . proclaiming my mis-
sion and telling them in the simplest
terms the Great Story. Muir
would generally follow me, unfold-
ing in turn some of the wonders of
God's handiwork, and the beauty of
clean, pure living; then in turn . . .
each Indian would make his speech.
These travelers often lasted a
whole day and far into the night, and
usually ended by our being feasted in
turn by the chief in whose house we
had held the council. I took the cen-
sus of each village, getting the heads
of the families to count their rela-
tives with the aid of beans,—the large
brown beans representing men, the
small Boston beans, children. In
this manner the first census of south-
eastern Alaska was taken.—S. HALL
YOUNG, in "Alaska Days with John
Muir."



The Court of the Dragon. From an Etching by P. A. Bouroux

PERHAPS, in some distant day,
the commonplace of this era
will seem quaint and pictur-
esque. The public of the year two
thousand twenty-seven may value
as highly the new Paris that is now
being builded as we do the fast-
disappearing Paris of centuries past.
None the less, the artists who are
saving for coming generations the
aspects of medieval Paris, as shown
by the etcher's needle or the paint-
er's brush, are doing a genuine ser-
vice. Among the picturesque spots
already destroyed in part is the
Cour du Dragon, which opened off
the Rue de Reunes, not far from the
historic church of St. Germain de
Pres.

Some of the most picturesque
houses of old Paris are to be seen
in this, narrow passageway, which
is entered through an arch sur-
mounted by a dragon. Tenanted
largely today by workers in metal,
these old houses have in their day
been the homes of an ancient ar-
tocracy and later of members of the
aristocracy of letters. Victor Hugo
spent here some years of his youth.
Julian's famous art school is just
around the corner. The whole neigh-
borhood enlists the interest alike of
the antiquarian, the artist, and the
historian.

Courtesy in Bermuda

Tucker's Field was a gay sight.
All Bermuda was there—a throng of
well-dressed, handsome grown folks
and pretty children. Full one-half
were colored people, and it is not too
much to say that some of the finest
looking and finest mannered of the
crowd were among them.

Presently there was a little com-
motion, a stir of expectancy. Down
sank the British ensign, and the
princess's own standard, gorgeous in
scarlet and gold, rose in its stead,
as an open carriage with outriders,
drove on to the grounds. . . . In
Bermuda the Princess Louise was
all hearts by her gracious sweetness,
her affability, and the cordial kind-
ness and simplicity with which she
met all advances.

It has been said that courtesy is
the rule in Bermuda. Here is a
proof of it. At one time during these
performances, the crowd surged in
front of me, so that I could see only
a wall of backs and shoulders. A
kindly-faced and sweet-voiced Negro
woman, perceiving this, touched my
shoulder, saying—
"Take my place, lady. You cannot
see."
"But," I answered, "if I do, you
will see nothing."
"Oh, but that does not matter," she
said with a bright smile. "The lady
is a stranger, but I have seen the
princess a good many times. . . .
Perhaps such a thing as this dis-
cussion may be known in the islands. I
speak only from my own experience
and observation. Manners, if not
hearts, are exceedingly friendly.
Everybody, as a rule, salutes. No
man, be he white or black, passes a
lady without lifting his hat. Every
child makes a grave little salutation.
Negro women with baskets on their
heads go by you a word or a smile, as
they give you. Little boys and girls
steal shyly up with gifts of flowers or
fruit. If you ask a question it is
courteously answered. If you beg a
favor it is immediately granted. If
you look wistfully over a garden
fence, you are invited in, and you de-
part laden with fragrant spoils.—
JULIA C. R. DORR, in "Bermuda, An
Idyl of the Summer Islands."

Conservation de soi-même

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LE REMÈDE universel contre les
maux de la chair, présenté par
Christ Jésus, le guérisseur le
plus heureux que le monde ait jamais
connu, était la foi absolue dans le
Père aimant, qui, selon le Psalmiste,
"guérit toutes les infirmités." Jésus
lui-même, lorsqu'il guérit tout genre
de maladies, fit cette condition:
"Qu'il vous soit fait selon votre foi!"
et il ne manqua jamais de détruire
l'apparence des maux physiques lors-
qu'on se conformait sincèrement à
cette épreuve de la foi.

La thérapeutique de Christ Jésus
était basée sur sa compréhension que
Dieu est la seule cause et le seul
créateur. Il faisait disparaître le
péché et la maladie en expliquant
que ce sont des choses tout à fait
étrangères à la création de Dieu, et
contre lesquelles la Vérité est le seul
remède légitime. Ses adversaires, en
basant leur théorie concernant le
traitement médical sur une supposi-
tion erronée que la vie est dans le
corps et que, par conséquent, il faut
détruire la matière afin de pouvoir
conserver la vie et la santé que la
chair est censée renfermer, se pri-
vaient de leur droit à la puis-
sance divine curative. Cette forme
de matérialisme concentré en soi-
même reçoit de Jésus cette répri-
mande sévère: "Celui qui aura con-
servé sa vie la perdra; et celui qui
aura perdu sa vie à cause de moi la
retrouvera." Une affirmation aussi
révolutionnaire, renversant, ainsi
qu'elle le fit, le fondement même du
matérialisme, ne pouvait manquer de
soulèver l'opposition personnelle des
autorités ecclésiastiques, qui avaient
mis leur acout d'approbation sur le
système médical en vogue. Cepen-
dant, pour ceux qui avaient des oreil-
les pour entendre, les paroles de
Jésus étaient une proclamation d'u-
nification, délivrant la race hu-
maine de son amour du péché, et par
conséquent de sa crainte de la ma-
ladie et de la mort.

La période de vingt siècles n'a pas
abandonné le fondement sur lequel
étaient basés les enseignements et la
pratique de Jésus, elle a au contraire
la tendance d'expliquer le Prin-
cipe divin que ses paroles et ses
œuvres impliquaient, et de l'établir.
La découverte de la Science Chré-
tienne qu'a faite Mary Baker Eddy
en l'année 1826, au livre du texte de
la Science Chrétienne: "Science
et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures"
(Science and Health with Key to the
Scriptures), publié en 1875, a, plus
que tout autre événement des temps
modernes, contribué à la restaura-
tion de la vraie théologie de Jésus.
Pendant des siècles cet évangile de
l'art de guérir avait pour ainsi dire
été perdu, dans ce sens, qu'on avait
cessé de l'appliquer aux maux du
la chair à censément hérité.

Au lieu d'accepter le témoignage
des prétendus sens physiques comme
étant l'évidence de la réalité de la
maladie, Mrs. Eddy s'attacha à cette
injonction définie de Christ Jésus:
"Ne jugez pas sur l'apparence; mais
juges selon la justice." En versant
en l'âme la conscience humaine les
rayons de soleil de la Vérité, dont le
pouvoir vivifiant surpassait par son
efficacité curative, tous les remèdes
matériels, Mrs. Eddy réussit incon-
testablement dans sa pratique à
démontrer ses enseignements. Elle
ne répéta pas l'erreur de tenter de
traiter la matière comme si elle était
à la fois la cause de la maladie et
le moyen de la guérir, mais elle
attribua l'origine du péché et de la
maladie au sol-disant entendement
humain, et c'est là, à sa source hypo-
thétique, qu'elle appliqua le remède.
Elle mit vraiment au jour la conser-
vation de soi-même lorsqu'elle écri-
vit à la page 383 du livre de texte de
la Science Chrétienne: "On dit: 'Je
prends bien soin de mon corps.' Pour
accomplir ceci, l'influence pure et
élevée de l'Entendement divin sur le
corps est requise, et le Scientiste
Chrétien soigne le mieux son corps
alors qu'il y pense le moins, et que,
comme l'Apôtre Paul, il aime lui-même
quitter ce corps pour être avec le
Seigneur."

Self-preservation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE universal remedy for the ill-
ness of the flesh, presented by Christ
Jésus, the most successful
healer of disease the world has ever
known, was implicit faith in the lov-
ing Father, who, according to the
Psalmist, "healeth all thy diseases."
Jésus himself, when healing all man-
ner of diseases, laid down the con-
dition: "According to your faith be it
unto you!" and he never failed to
destroy the appearance of bodily ill-
ness when this test of faith was genuinely
complied with.

The therapeutics of Christ Jésus
was based on his understanding of
God as the only cause and creator.
He explained away sin and disease as
something which is entirely foreign
to the creation of God, and for which
Truth is the only legitimate remedy.
His opponents, basing their theory of
medical treatment on the false sup-
position that life is in the body and
that, in consequence, matter must be
doctored in order that the life and
health which flesh is supposed to con-
tain might be preserved, forfeited their
claim on divine healing power.

This form of self-centered material-
ism received from Jésus that terrific
rebuke, "He that deneth his life shall
lose it; and he that loseth his life for
my sake shall find it." Such a revolu-
tionary statement, upsetting as it did
the very foundation of materialism,
could not fail to stir up the personal
opposition of the ecclesiastical au-
thorities, who had set their seal of
approval on the prevailing medical
system. To those who had ears to
hear, however, Jésus' words were an
emancipation proclamation, freeing
the human race from the inherent
love of sin and its consequent fear of
sickness and death.

The passage of twenty centuries
has not shaken the foundation upon
which Jésus' teachings and practice
were based, but has tended to clarify
and establish the divine Principle
which his words and deeds implied.
The discovery of Christian Science by
Mary Baker Eddy in the year 1826,
which was followed by the publica-
tion of the Christian Science textbook,
"Science and Health with Key to the
Scriptures," in 1875, has contributed
more than any other single event in
modern times to the restoration of
the true theology of Jésus. For cen-
turies this gospel of healing had be-
come a practically lost art, in so far
as its application to the ill, in which
flesh is supposed to be his is con-
cerned.

Instead of accepting the testimony
of the so-called physical senses as
evidence of the reality of disease, Mrs.
Eddy clung to the definite mandate of
Christ Jésus, "Judge not according to
the appearance, but judge righteous
judgment." By pouring into human
consciousness the sunshine of Truth,
the vitalizing power of which sur-

(In another column will be found a trans-
lation of this article into French.)

The Flower Dial

How well the skillful gardener drew
Of flowers, and herbs, this dial new;
Where, from above, the milder sun
Doth through a fragrant sodiae run,
And, as it works, the industrious bee
Computes its time as well as we!
How could such sweet and wholesome hours
Be reckoned but with herbs and flowers?

—FROM SHAKESPEARE'S "Thyestes" MAR-
VELL'S translation.

Andersen in Paris

(1843)

At Victor Hugo's invitation I saw
him abused "Burggraves." Mr.
and Mrs. Ancelot sent their house to
me, and there I met Martine della
Rosa and other remarkable men of
the times. Lamartine seemed to me,
in his domestic, and in his whole
personal appearance, as the prince
of them all. On my apologizing be-
cause I spoke such poor French, he
replied that he was to blame be-
cause he did not understand the
northern language in which, as he
had discovered in late years, there
existed a fresh and vigorous litera-
ture, and where the poetical ground
was so peculiar that you had only to
stoop down to find an old golden
horn.

I had not seen her (Rachel) act,
when Alexander Dumas asked me
whether I had the desire to make
her acquaintance. One evening, when
she was to come out as Phèdre he
led me to the stage of the Theatre
Français. The representation had
begun, and behind the scenes, where
a folding screen had formed a sort
of room, in which stood a table with
refreshments, and a few ottomans,
sat the young girl who, as an author
has said, understands how to chisel
living statues out of Racine's and
Corneille's blocks of marble.

"She was thin and slenderly formed,
and looked very young. . . . She
accosted us kindly in a deep voice.
In the course of conversation with
Dumas she forgot me. I stood there
quite superfluous. Dumas observed
it, said something handsome of me,
and that I ventured yet to take part
in the discourse, although I had a
depressing feeling that I stood before
those who perhaps spoke the most
beautiful French in all France.
I said that I truly had seen much
that was glorious and interesting,
and that I ventured yet to take part
in the discourse, although I had a
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SCIENCE
AND
HEALTHWith Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Publisher Agent
107 Park Street, Boston, U. S. A.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Founded 1894 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Bible Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays
and holidays, by the
Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Park
Street, Boston, Mass. Sub-
scription price, payable in advance,
\$5.00 per annum. Single copies,
10 cents. Foreign postage, 50 cents
per annum. Single copies, 10 cents.

WILLIS J. ARBON
Editor
CHARLES E. HUNTMAN
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ing Rooms throughout the world.
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Cost of remailing copies of the
Monitor is as follows:

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1st year, 12 issues, 10 cents	10 cents	10 cents
2nd year, 24 issues, 20 cents	20 cents	20 cents
3rd year, 36 issues, 30 cents	30 cents	30 cents
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PUBLISHED BY
THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal
Christian Science Sentinel
The Herald of Christian Science
The Christian Science Quarterly

St. Louis, Mo.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

In Peter's Clock Shop

By REBA M. STEVENS

TO BE sure, the tiny shop in Mulberry Street had a name across the top of the door. There in faded gilt letters anyone, by trying quite hard, could read, "Peter Crosswall's Clocks and Watches." But if a stranger had asked any child in town to tell him where Mr. Crosswall's Shop was located, probably no child could have told him. Because to all the children it was simply "The Clock Shop."

Even a father, who went down town to business every day, would have hesitated just a moment perhaps at the same question, because every father and likewise every mother knew the shop as "Peter's Shop," and the dear old man who owned it as just "Peter." If the clock did not strike right, mothers said, "I think we must get Peter to take a look at it." And when it was brought back home again, fathers said, "Well, now we shall have the correct time. Peter certainly knows how to put a clock in order!"

All the children loved an opportunity to get inside the Clock Shop. The minute the door was shut tight one was right in the midst of the quietest sort of sound—"Tick, tick, tick!" "Tick, tick, tick!" "Tick, tick, tick, tick, tick!" Big clocks, little clocks, and middle-sized clocks were there, all very busy about their business. Every boy and girl loved it, but no boy and no girl knew just how interesting the Clock Shop really was and how many fascinating things went on there.

The Old Grandfather Clock could have told them strange tales of his adventures. So, for that matter, could any of the other clocks, but they were far too busy to give more than a glance at the eager and admiring little boys and girls. There was always some stir, some exciting thing going on among them—someone leaving for a new home, some stranger being unpacked and set up on the shelves, casual callers stopping for a few days to be put into better working order—besides all the regular happenings of the day.

There was Little China Clock, for instance—back again this very morning. And more than one older and more sedate clock was discussing her return. But the wise Old Grandfather Clock said never a word. He did not enter into the gossip, neither did he speak one word of reproach, nor ask one question of Little China Clock. But when Peter had looked up and gone home for the night, leaving The Clock Shop dark and shadowy, and when the other clocks were busily talking among themselves, then Grandfather Clock kindly questioned her.

"Why are you back again?" he asked. Little China Clock looked quite embarrassed and did not reply. "This is the third time you have been sold and later brought back," went on Grandfather Clock. "I have been wondering what is the reason."

Still Little China Clock answered not a word.

"Did you like your last place?" questioned the old fellow.

Little China Clock replied quickly to that.

"Oh, I loved it," she said. "It was a beautiful place! I loved it so!"

"Tell me about it," urged Grandfather Clock.

"Well," began his little friend, "you remember the lovely lady who came in and bought me last time? You remember she said when I saw me that I looked as though I just really belonged in her room—as though I had been made especially for it?"

Grandfather Clock said, he remembered it very well.

"And really," went on the tiny tick-tick-tick voice, "I thought so too when I got there. It was a beautiful room, all lacy and satiny, and filled with soft rugs and shining mirrors. And my place was on her dressing-table, right in front of a set of mirrors—"

"Where you could look at yourself all day long," broke in Grandfather Clock, "and in a few days you had neglected your work so much that you were way behind time. Isn't that about right?"

"Well, yes, I did get behind a little," she admitted, sheepishly, "but how did you know?"

"I know," was the answer, "because I'm a Grandfather Clock. If I could not guess a simple secret like that I should think I had made poor use of my experience. I know! You sat in front of the mirrors, and you enjoyed looking at your reflection so much that you entirely forgot what your real business was. And when you had lost quite a bit of time, you made the little lady late for some important engagement, and she was angry with you and sent you back here. Am I right?"

"Yes," wailed the small culprit, "and oh, I do want to go back there. I love the lady and I love the room. It is the prettiest place I ever saw. If I want to go back!"

"It is not mistaken, this is the third time you have come back with the same complaint against you—that you lose time. Were there mirrors in the other two places?" asked Grandfather Clock, sternly.

"Yes, there were," Little China Clock owned, shamefacedly.

The wise old fellow looked at her closely.

"There is no doubt about it—you are pretty," he said gently, "of course, that is one reason why ladies buy you, but that isn't the only one. The main reason is that they want a clock—something to tell them the time—the correct time. Then when they take you home you sit looking at yourself in their mirrors—you waste your time and theirs, too—you make them late for appointments—"

Grandfather Clock was tick-tick-tick pretty loudly by this time, for he was getting out of patience with his little friend, so he ended quite suddenly and crossly, too, with—"Why do you do so?"

"I don't know," wailed Little China Clock, "only I do love mirrors."

"If you don't take care, you'll never see a mirror again. You will be sold to the junkman some day unless you attend to business—and a clock's business is to keep correct time. Look at me! Why do you think Peter came right across the sea to Austria to fetch me here when his uncle left me to him? Was it because of my fine looks?"

"But you are handsome," protested Little China Clock.

"Yes, perhaps I am," agreed the honest old fellow. "But if I am hand-

some, it is because some trees in the mountains attended to their business and grew true and straight and strong, so that the wood in my case is as fine as you could find anywhere. But Peter would never have made that long journey across the sea to bring me back just on account of my handsome case. I'm a good time-keeper! That's why Peter came for me. I would not be worth much as a clock if I were only ornamental. It is a wonderful thing to be beautiful—but to be beautiful and serviceable is still better."

Little China Clock was beginning to look very repentant, but Grandfather Clock went on talking.

"One hundred and fifty years have I been keeping time for Peter's family. His grandfather made my case with his own hands, and set together the springs and wheels inside that case. There was a workman for you! I should be ashamed to alight my work, when he did his so well. I have lived among mirrors, too. Oh, I could tell you tales, Little Clock—tales of lords and their ladies, of gay hunting parties, of weddings, and banquets, and balls. But Peter's

grandfather, when he wound me first and set me going, said to me, 'Be honest—do your work well, and you will have a happy life.' And I have been happy. So will you be happy, if you do your work well."

Grandfather Clock stopped abruptly and tick, ticked, ticked gravely for many minutes before he spoke again—as though he were thoughtfully enjoying doing his work well. The small clock sat meekly waiting. Suddenly he broke the silence.

"Would you really like to go back to the beautiful lady and her room?" he asked.

"Yes, I should," was the earnest reply, "very much—more than anything else in all the world."

"Well, it's quite simple," he told her. "Peter will put you in order in a day or so. The lady will very likely try you again—they always do. People become attached to a clock, you know, just as they do to a person. Yes, she will try you again. Then, what are you going to do?"

Little China Clock spoke quickly. "I'm not going to look at myself in the mirror so much. I can keep just as good time as any clock in Peter's Shop, and I'm going to do it!"

"Hooray!" shouted Grandfather Clock. "Tick, tick! I only wish Peter could hear you say that! You have certainly been a worry to him. He has a mighty pleasant surprise in store for him. Tick, tick! Tick, tick! Be honest, do your work well, and you will have a happy life and make others happy, too. Tick, tick! Tick, tick!"

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Robert Rabbit Calls on Billy Bear

ROBERT RABBIT hopped-hop without hurry through the wild woodland, though once in a while he had to hilly-hop faster to get a good start and then make a long hop over a puddle so as not to wet his feet. It was a warm day for the time of year in the wild woodland, and the sun came down through the bare branches of the trees and made snow puddles, and these were what Robert Rabbit had to hop over as not to wet his feet. But for the most part he hilly-hopped without hurry, like a rabbit who had plenty of spare time and nothing much to do with it, and that was because Robert Rabbit really did have plenty of spare time and nothing much to do with it, and also because he had on his winter clothes and it made him warm to hilly-hop as fast as he usually did in winter. Even so, every once in a while he stopped hilly-hopping and sat up on his hind legs and tried

to fan himself with his long ears. "This is the kind of a day," said Robert Rabbit, "that would make some people think that winter is over. But I know better than that. I do. It wouldn't surprise me to have it turn cold again any minute. Guess I'll hop round to that old hollow tree and see if this warm day hasn't made Billy Bear wake up a bit."

So Robert Rabbit hilly-hopped without hurry till he came to a tree in the wildwood that had a hole part way up the trunk. And there he sat down and looked up at the hole. And first he listened with one ear, and then with the other, and then with both ears together.

"He's asleep," said Robert Rabbit. "I hear him snoring. Oh, I wish I could climb up to that hole and drop something down inside."

But Robert Rabbit knew that he couldn't climb a tree, so it was no use trying. But he hilly-hopped without hurry several times round

the tree to see if perhaps there wasn't some place where it might be worth while to try and climb up. And so presently Robert Rabbit saw a small hole in the trunk, and stood up on his hind legs, and put his mouth to the hole.

"Hey, Billy Bear! Billy Bear!" shouted Robert Rabbit as loud as he could, which was not very loud, and then he put his ear against the hole.

"Who's there? Who's there?" grumbled somebody inside the tree. "Waking me up."

"It's only Robert Rabbit," shouted Robert Rabbit through the hole. "It's a warm day. Better come out, Billy Bear."

"Glad to hear your voice, Robert Rabbit," said Billy Bear in a very sleepy tone. "Sounds like summer. But I'm not coming out—not me. I'm going to sleep again. Good night."

And then Robert Rabbit shouted and shouted through the hole in Billy Bear's tree, and listened first with one ear and then with the other. But all he could hear was Billy Bear snoring comfortably in his hollow tree.

Winter Fun and Frolic



Moxie Finds a Friend

FRED'S folks had left him at Harry's while they went to the city. And for some time the two boys had been playing happily about the place. Suddenly Fred asked, "Where is Moxie? I haven't seen anything of her since I came."

"Oh, she's gone," returned Harry evasively. "Did you give her away?" continued Fred.

"N-no, n-not exactly," hesitated Harry. "But I didn't want her catching any of my young chickens. Then we didn't need a cat any more, any-how."

"Why, Moxie wouldn't harm a chicken, I'm sure," said Fred in surprise. "But just what did you do with her?"

"Well, if you must know," snapped Harry crossly, "we just dumped her out of the car up in Rocky Ravine the other day and left her."

"Why, what'll she do for water?" cried the astonished Fred. "And how'll she find anything to eat in a place like that?"

"I haven't time to worry over such foolish things," growled Harry. "We're rid of her, and now my chickens are safe."

"Did she catch any?" put in Fred. "No, but she might have," answered Harry. "Come on, let's play hide and seek."

But Fred's visit was spoiled. He could only think of the poor hungry and thirsty cat in that hot, stony ravine. He could hardly believe Harry guilty of such a cruel and thoughtless act. He played only half-heartedly. And he was glad when he heard his father honking the auto home.

He tried to be civil to Harry at parting. "I hope nothing gets your little chickens," he said. "They are beautiful."

"Oh, nothing'll get them now with that old cat gone," declared Harry shortly. And he did not reply when Fred invited him to come over some day.

Fred was very sober on the long road home, but his mother and father were too busy talking to notice it. They had to cross Rocky Ravine on the way. The nearer they came to it the more thoughtful Fred became. But when they reached it he knew what he was going to do.

"Please stop, Dad," he said. "I want to go up the Ravine. I'll climb over the hill to get home. I'll drive the cows in on my way down."

"Why, Fred," objected his mother, "that will be such a long hot walk. His father thought the same. But after a little they let Fred have his way.

Strapping on the water bag and taking his half-eaten lunch, Fred climbed out and watched the auto disappear in a cloud of dust. Then he turned and plodded up the rocky ravine.

How dry and hot it was! Maybe he would not find the poor cat after all. Moxie might have wandered far away in trying to get back home. But he trudged on hopefully, stopping now and then to call, "Kitty, Kitty! Come, Moxie, Moxie!"

At last Fred heard a faint cry above him. He made his way up through scattering manzanita bushes, over dry, stony ground.

He called again. There was an answering cry, plainer now. He saw a stunted oak ahead, and at the foot of it he found the cat. How glad the poor creature was to see him! She purred weakly, rubbing against his legs. He gave her some water and part of a sandwich. Then he picked her up and climbed on up the steep hot hill.

It was sundown when Fred reached home with the cows and the cat. He was tired and dusty but happy over saving Moxie. And maybe Moxie wasn't happy too when Fred gave her a saucer of fresh milk!

Moxie grew sleek and fat and a prize cat for keeping mice and rats away. He felt that Harry should learn his lesson. Finally he answered, "I don't think I should give Moxie up now. But I'll save one of her kittens for you if you'll promise never to treat a cat that way again."

"Oh, please I never will," declared Harry. "And I'll be awfully glad to get a young Moxie."

Key to puzzle published Jan. 10: Greece, India, England, Syria, China, Russia, Brazil, Spain, Peru, Japan.

"Why, if you'd kept—" Fred began, then stopped.

Harry was staring with all his eyes. "Say, that looks just like Moxie," he cried. "But it can't be."

"It's Moxie, all right," asserted Fred. "I hunted her up in Rocky Ravine and brought her home. She was half-starved and oh, so thirsty! And she saved my chickens from the rats and paid me back over and over."

Harry hung his head. "I didn't think about rats catching my chickens. And I—I thought it would be an easy way to get rid of her."

"That's what some folks think when they want to get rid of a cat," affirmed Fred. "They don't stop to consider how cruel and heartless such a way is."

"I'm sorry I treated her that way," said Harry. "I might have given her to someone instead. Now I wish I had her back. Won't you give her to me?"

Fred hardly knew what to say. He

Recreation which instructs

CURLY LOCKS' Number Games

BROWNING-DRAKE RADIO

BEDTIME STORIES

BROWNING-DRAKE CORP.

THE ATLAS

TO THOSE WHO MAIL THIS COUPON AT ONCE!

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ONE FAMILY Little Folk Mary Lands

Hanako Tanaka and Her Japanese Nancy Doll

IT IS almost time for them to come," Nancy Robbins had looked at the clock every 10 minutes for the last hour. Never had 4 o'clock been so slow in coming. Once more she ran to the window.

"Here they are!" she cried excitedly. "Here's Aunt Jessie and the little Japanese girl!" She ran to open the front door and stood there smiling her American welcome to the little stranger, Aunt Jessie's written to Nancy's mother a week ago telling her of the pleasant young Japanese couple she had met, and of their dear little girl, Mrs. Robbins had invited them all to come and pay her a visit, but today only Hanako came.

Hanako was short and chubby, with silky black hair bobbed in the American way, and black eyes which now were sparkling with pleasure.

"Ohayo," she said quickly. "I mean 'Good morning,'" replied Nancy, and Hanako laughed at her mistake.

"Hanako bring doll," she said eagerly, and from under her warm coat she brought out a beautiful Japanese doll.

"Oh, how pretty!" exclaimed Nancy, as she admired the doll's silk kimono with its gay red flowers and wide yellow sash. "Come into my room and I'll show you my dolls."

Nancy put her best big doll in Hanako's arms. The little Japanese girl stroked its yellow hair and curiously examined its white ruffled dress and shiny black shoes. She moved the doll to another position and suddenly her eyes flew wide open and she looked at Nancy in surprise.

A Surprise for Hanako

"Mama," said the big doll. "Doll speak!" Hanako was so amazed that she whispered and looked afraid.

"Oh, yes," laughed Nancy, and she showed her new friend how to bend the big doll to make it speak. Hanako's face beamed with delight and while Nancy hugged the gay Japanese doll, she happily played with the American one.

"Does your name have a special meaning?" asked Nancy when a little later the two little girls were looking at pictures which Hanako had brought. She had a photograph album full of her friends' and relatives' pictures, and in it there were also pictures of pretty parks and lovely gardens in Japan.

"Hanako means flower," explained the little Japanese girl. "I like that," said Nancy. "I think I will name one or two of my dolls over again. Tell me some more pretty names."

Hanako smiled, showing her pretty white teeth and nodded, to show she understood.

When it was time for Aunt Jessie to take Hanako home, Nancy helped her on with her coat and hat and tucked the Japanese doll in her arm. "I call doll Nancy now," smiled Hanako, pointing to her own doll. "And I'll call my big doll Hanako," promised Nancy. Her new friend bowed her thanks, and her black eyes twinkled.

"I write to you, will you write to me?" asked Nancy as she went to open the door.

"Yes, I write letter, you write letter," answered Hanako. She bowed again to Nancy and her mother. "Hanako had no nice time," she said. "Japanese Nancy doll have nice time too," and she smiled roguishly.

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NO BEAR MARKET IN PROSPECT FOR 1927, SAYS AYRES

this period despite the fact that credit supply has been subjected to hard tests. We have had a country-wide building boom, accompanied by almost universal real estate speculation in the cities, and by a period of phenomenal

There has been a great extension of credit to finance installment selling. We have lent enormous sums abroad. Stock market speculation has been carried forward on a grand scale. Almost every important kind of test has been given credit supply except

in commodities.

Something more than a mere seasonal slowing down of industry appears to be going on at present, and it is not surprising if it should continue for some weeks or months. Nevertheless, it will probably continue the rule in American business, as it has been in the past, that drastic declines of trade and industrial activity will not come except as sequels of credit stringencies.

Present prospects are that no important stiffening of money rates will occur in 1932. There is every reason to believe that it is within the power of the Federal Reserve Board and banks to prevent any such develop-

highly improbable that there will be this year anything like a shortage of credit or even a period of expensive borrowing.

On the basis of these considerations it seems quite unlikely that any real business depression, or any important decline, or any sustained bear market is in prospect in 1927, or indeed until there is a recurrence of higher short-term interest rates than we have had at any time during the last three years.


McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES, LTD.
McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd., for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1926, reports gross recovery of \$936,755, compared with

After deducting costs, expenses and taxes, net earnings before depreciation were \$401,918, compared with \$449,553 in the preceding quarter and \$417,595 in the last quarter of 1935.

GENERAL BAKING'S YEAR

Net profit of General Baking Corporation for the year ended Dec. 28, 1935, was \$6,281,471, compared with \$6,915,591 in the year before.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Complicated Second Chambers

It is expected that the new upper house of the Hungarian Parliament will be convoked this month. For the first time since the end of the war, Hungary will have a bicameral legislature. The membership of the new chamber will be rather complex. It will rest on hereditary right, ex-officio qualifications, and local government and occupational representation. This will be in line with certain tendencies of post-war European constitutions. Several of these set up senates that were far from simple in the manner of their recruitment. The framers of the constitutions were careful to make the senates subordinate to the more popular houses. The upper chambers' veto was in most cases purely suspensory, and the lower house could in the end have its own way. In exchange for legislative power, however, the senates have received complex categories of members.

This is the case, for example, with the Senate provided by the Rumanian Constitution of 1923. Some members are apportioned among the electoral districts and chosen by popular vote. One Senator is elected for each district by the District Council and the Municipal Councils meeting together in a single electoral college. Other senators are chosen by the chambers of commerce and industrial, labor and agricultural organizations. Each university is entitled to one Senator, and in addition there are ex-officio members, such as bishops of the church, the president of the Rumanian Academy, former Prime Ministers, former presidents of the legislative assemblies, former judges and generals and former senators and deputies who have been elected to ten legislatures.

Amendments to the Belgian Constitution adopted in 1921 eschew occupational representation, but seek to arrive at the same result through complicated and detailed qualifications for election. In addition there is a co-opted element. Senators equal in number to one-half of the deputies are elected by direct vote, but eligibility is severely limited to the ministers and former ministers, legislators and former legislators, possessors of a degree, high army and navy officers, public servants, persons who have served in local governments, large taxpayers and chiefs of commercial, industrial, co-operative and agricultural enterprises. A second group of senators is chosen by the provincial councils and the third group "of members elected by the Senate with the concurrence of half the number of senators elected by the provincial councils." Only the sons of the King are senators ex-officio.

A much simpler, but still a complicated refinement, was introduced in the Constitution of the Irish Free State. The innovation was with respect to nomination, rather than elections. Senators are chosen from a panel of nominees, which consists of three times as many qualified persons as there are seats to be filled. Two-thirds of the nominees are chosen by the Chamber, which votes by proportional representation, and one-third is designated by the Senate. Persons who have been members of the Senate and who give notice of their desire to stand for re-election are eligible. From this panel the country chooses by proportional representation. In addition, each university is entitled to two senators.

The great merit of the British House of Lords has been that it was recruited according to an extremely simple basic idea. A peerage had legislative as well as social and titular functions. Lord Bryce's elaborate report on the reform of the House of Lords, presented to the British Cabinet in 1918, never figured in practical politics. Whether the scheme proposed was wise or not did not matter. It was too complicated for the man in the street to understand. Lord Bryce suggested several categories of members of the upper chamber with different methods of election, and there were special complications to get the scheme into effect and to retire one-third of the total number every four years. Simplicity is greatly to be desired in political institutions. European second chambers which co-opt, include ex-officio members, and adhere to the occupational theory of representation, face criticism because their method of recruitment is not easily understood. This is one of the reasons why Mussolini has delayed his scheme for an Italian Senate representing occupational and professional groups.

Federal Guardianship of Public Lands

Whatever may have been the weaknesses of the public land policies of the United States, and whatever the abuses which have been practiced under it, there is little doubt that it will be quite generally agreed that the faults have been more those of lax administration than of inherent defects in the law itself. Therefore, it is probable that the public generally, especially outside those areas where there remain large tracts of unreserved or unappropriated public lands, will accept the viewpoint of the present Administration in its disapproval of the proposal made by Senator King of Utah that the Federal Government cede all unreserved lands the title to which remains in the Government to the states within whose borders such lands lie.

An important fact which should not be overlooked is that the portions of the public domain which remain unreserved or unappropriated do not embrace large areas of land which can be made valuable agriculturally without the aid of irrigation. It is conceivable, of course, that comprehensive irrigation and reclamation projects can, in some instances, be promoted and controlled by the states individually, and in some cases by a number of the states collectively. But experience shows that such undertakings, in the main, are of such magnitude that they require federal aid and continuing supervision.

The same may be said of the national parks and reservations, though the conditions are somewhat different. It would be disappointing to believe that the national park system is not to be still further extended. In many of the

states, it must be, there are still unreserved and unappropriated areas, large and small, which could wisely be perpetually dedicated to the use of all the people. It is not claimed, so far as known, that the further development of this established national policy would be encouraged or advanced by the states individually.

In a comprehensive survey of the matter made by Secretary Work of the Department of the Interior, the results of which have been communicated in a letter to Senator Stanford, chairman of the Public Lands Committee, to which the King bill has been referred, it is shown that the remaining public domain, outside of Alaska, has an approximate area of 200,000,000 acres. Secretary Work estimates the value of these lands, on a royalty and sale basis, not including water-power possibilities, at \$13,697,500,000. From them there is now derived an annual income of \$1,550,000. But even under the present administrative policy, it is shown, the states share liberally in the allocation of this income. It appears from the Secretary's letter, for instance, that under the general mining laws 5 per cent of the total receipts go to the states in which the properties are located. Under the general leasing and potash leasing laws, the proceeds from royalties, rentals and bonuses are divided so that 37 1/2 per cent is paid to the states at the expiration of each fiscal year, to be devoted to the construction and maintenance of roads or the support of public schools or other public educational institutions as the legislatures of the states may direct. It is stated that the total paid to the several states under this latter provision to July 1, 1926, is \$18,181,527. The remainder of this fund, it is stated, is disposed of by applying 52 1/2 per cent thereof to the reclamation fund devoted to the development and maintenance of irrigation projects in the arid areas of the western states. The balance, 10 per cent, is paid into the Federal Treasury.

Apparently in an effort to refute any imputation of laxness on the part of the National Government, Secretary Work calls attention to the fact that laws have been enacted in aid of the conservation of timber, oil, gas, shale, coal, potash, phosphate and sodium in the public domain. He also directs attention to the fact that in the year 1920 Congress adopted a national policy with respect to water-power development upon the public lands, reservations and navigable streams. He insists that these laws permit a broad and uniform policy for the care, preservation, development and use of all these resources.

Admitting that there have, in the past, been serious blunders in the attempts to administer the public land laws fairly and equitably, it does not follow that these could have been avoided under individual state control. It should not be forgotten, meanwhile, that the public domain is, in fact, the property of the people of the United States as a whole. The citizen of a state in which there may remain no unappropriated or unreserved public lands shares equally in the ownership of lands wherever located.

New York's Progressive Prison Plan

Directly as a result of the public discussion of conditions in the prisons of New York City, in particular, and of those in the several penal institutions throughout the State, there has been formulated, under the sponsorship of Frederick A. Wallis, Commissioner of Correction, what appears to be a progressive and practical plan of reconstruction and management. The building program proposed contemplates the eventual outlay of \$7,800,000, of which sum approximately \$2,000,000 would be available during the present year. In discussing his plan and urging its adoption, Commissioner Wallis declared that sooner or later the city must reconstruct its prison system that today is no more modern than its buildings, most of which have been in use from fifty to ninety years.

Apart entirely from the inadequacy of the prisons themselves, Mr. Wallis stressed the un-economic practice of maintaining a large number of prisoners in idleness when they could be required to earn their own way, return a part of their wages to their families, and leave a net profit to the city or State. He estimates the earning power of city prisoners in the several institutions at \$5,000,000 annually. But he shows that these places are so cramped and their industrial facilities so inadequate that with the exception of a few hundred who are employed in productive occupations the entire prison population is without occupation.

At the meeting called to discuss the Wallis plan, Robert T. Kent, superintendent of industries in the New York State prisons, urged the adoption of plans to insure the more regular employment of inmates of those institutions. If these prisoners were employed at their full capacity, he stated, the net profit at 15 per cent would be between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 a year, or enough to make these institutions self-sustaining, in the meanwhile providing a small remuneration for the prisoners.

Unless one is persuaded to accept the view that the products of prison labor should under no circumstances be permitted to enter into competition, direct or indirect, with those of free labor, it would seem to be difficult to present any convincing argument against the plan proposed by Mr. Wallis and apparently approved by Mr. Kent and others at the meeting, among whom were two representatives of organized labor. It is more than probable that in addition to furnishing steady employment to all inmates, male and female, thus making it possible for them to "work their way" through the prisons and to equip themselves for useful service after their discharge, the plan would operate as a deterrent to the offender who finds it not at all inconvenient to "repeat" his or her visits to a resort where substantial food is provided and freedom from hard labor is assured.

Some of those who have given serious thought to the problems presented by offenders who find their way back to jails and prisons with more or less regularity, apparently defying the continued efforts of welfare workers and theoretical reformers, incline to the theory that the surest corrective and deterrent is steady and enforced labor behind the prison walls. It is insisted, and probably with reason, that it might be well to assure the discharged prisoner that his job will be wait-

ing for him should he choose to return. For many, it may be, the invitation to repeat the visit would lose whatever charm it might have possessed in the eyes of the indolent and irresponsible time server.

American Economics as Applicable Elsewhere

When such widely separated nations as Poland and Ecuador decide that it is wise to turn to the United States for economic guidance that may perhaps enable them to put their own financial houses in order, it is reasonable to assume that underlying American economic practice are certain basic features internationally applicable. At any rate, the experiences of Edwin W. Kemmerer, professor of economics at Princeton University, with regard to advising the two countries mentioned, would seem to indicate that it was not vain that the Polish and Ecuadorean Governments applied to this noted economist when matters of grave moment necessitated a close study of how best to make income and outgo correspond.

With regard to Ecuador, Professor Kemmerer, who recently arrived from South America to attend the annual meeting of the American Economics Society in St. Louis, is quoted as saying that "the Ecuadoreans are now studying how to diversify their products so as not to have all their eggs in one basket." Here, in fact, is one of the shortcomings of not a few of the Latin-American countries. Too often they concentrate on one product which, in the case of temporary failure, either through shortage in output or in lowered price, spells economic disturbance.

Professor Kemmerer will shortly return to Ecuador to complete his work, when he will go to Bolivia, which also has requested his services at a time when developments of both an economic and political nature are more promising than in years gone by. Here, as in the case of Ecuador, the purpose of his presence will be to insure stability by applying the methods heretofore found serviceable elsewhere.

The situation with regard to Poland unquestionably differs materially from that in Ecuador, economically considered. The new-found Republic of Europe presented other problems even more delicate as to their solution. It is interesting to learn, however, that not only has Professor Kemmerer been able to make recommendations of the greatest financial value to the Polish Government, but that in order to carry to completion the work initiated at Warsaw last fall a commission is arranging to come to America to consult further with the Princeton economist.

In bringing order out of the Polish financial chaos, Professor Kemmerer suggested the revocation of the charters of a score of banks because of what he termed their "shoestring" character. Where six large institutions, for instance, cared for the financial interests of the country before the war, on the arrival of Professor Kemmerer at Warsaw no less than eighty-six banks existed in the Polish capital alone.

It is, then, in the way of furnishing expert economic advice to other countries, less fortunately situated than the United States, that the good will of the American people can find excellent expression. And the United States is to be congratulated that it possesses such expert advisers whose disinterestedness naturally precludes participation in whatever political problems may confront such nations as seek American economic guidance. A glance at the list of writings by Professor Kemmerer suffices to prove that whether it is a question of labor legislation, farm banks in the Old World and the New, modern currency reform, or the Federal Reserve System and kindred subjects, the noted Princeton economist brings to his task as international adviser an equipment which in itself should guarantee faithful service in its performance.

Editorial Notes

Hardly a greater tribute to a man's achievement could be rendered than has been done to Benjamin Franklin by the "Benjamin Franklins" of America, in organizing a club "to encourage discussion of and increase interest in the great contribution Franklin made to his generation and posterity," with the proviso that every member shall have Benjamin Franklin as his Christian name. And on the anniversary of the birthday of that many-sided genius—the two hundred and twenty-first—it is fitting to call attention once more to the lessons he has taught. "Of no other man can it be said that he distinguished himself as a business man, inventor, printer, editor, publicist, author, statesman, diplomatist, harmonizer, public servant, educator, philosopher, philanthropist, benefactor and exemplar," to quote a statement put out by this club. Everyone knows of Poor Richard's Almanac, and many have profited by reading what Franklin wrote therein. It does no harm, however, to recall one or two of his epigrams. These are helpful ones:

The noblest question in the world is, what good may I do in it?
If you would reap praise, you must sow the seeds: gentle words and useful deeds.

In performing the peaceful mission of bringing to Boston from Pensacola, Fla., the live oak spars which are to be used in reconstructing the old frigate Constitution, the United States Navy's ammunition transport, Nitro, is giving a practical example of beating swords into ploughshares. The Nitro's service is in response to an appeal which was broadcast some time ago and which has been met by patriotic, peace-loving Americans, including thousands of school children, whose contributions have formed a large part of the \$500,000 fund necessary to restore the ancient vessel. Although lacking the ceremony attendant upon the departure of a great battle fleet, who will say that the Nitro's mission is not fully as significant? And while the vessel will never share the glory which surrounds "Old Ironsides," the account of its service, enacted for nobler and more constructive purposes than ever emanated through war, will be perpetuated in the Nitro's log.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT IN CAPE COLONY

IN AN earlier article I said that the history of South Africa had been governed by three elementary facts: the geography of the land, the racial struggle between the British and the Dutch elements in the population, and the ever-present factor of the native, the reservoir of unskilled labor in the country. These facts operate no less strongly today. And at the moment it is the racial problem between the two white races which is once more to the front.

In its fundamentals the story of the conflict between the white races is a simple one. Unlike the United States or Australia, where the formative element in the life of the nation was one dominant race, so that later immigrants of other racial stocks had no option but to conform to the standards already laid down, modern South Africa is the product both of the British and Dutch genius, with first one and then the other predominant.

In point of fact, Dutch and British are singularly alike in character. They are of the same Teutonic family, they are both strongly individualistic, they are both Protestant in religion, they are in temperament unusually sympathetic. The differences are to be found in language and in the facts that the Dutch have been mainly farmers, while the British are traders and townsmen, and that the Dutch are purely South African in their patriotism, having no feeling for their European relations at all, while the great majority of the British settlers, though strongly South African, have also a lively feeling for Great Britain and are keen supporters of an active membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

These facts account for the curious contrast between the personal friendliness which grows up so much more easily between Briton and Boer than between most races, and the persistent struggle which has gone on for a century as to which of the two races and racial ideals should be dominant in South Africa. The contrast has been the keynote of South African history from the days of the Great Trek.

Up to the date of the Union, 1909, Cape Colony, which, in area, is half the Union, was under the predominant control of the British. The Dutch were always a majority in population, but Cape Colony was not developed enough to attain to full self-government until 1872. Indeed, for long after, the direct influence of Great Britain was strong, and the British population being concentrated in the capital and the larger towns, was more influential, while the Dutch population was scattered all over the interior, was relatively less well educated, and was slow to exert itself politically.

Thus historically the Cape, with the smaller but almost exclusively British colony of Natal, has been the traditional focus of British sentiment and tradition, while the two inland Boer republics, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, the products of the desire to escape from British governmental interference, symbolized by the Great Trek of 1834, have been the focus of Dutch sentiment and tradition. South African politics, with all its vital interests, its great personalities and its tragedies, has centered about alternate attempts of the two races to dominate one another and of the more farsighted elements to federate the peoples on the basis of equality.

The fundamental difficulty was always the flag. Dutch and British dwelt peacefully side by side in Cape Colony, but once the British and the Dutch flags had been hoisted in separate territories and over different governments, the always formidable question arose, which side was going to yield its sovereignty to the other.

At first the little Boer republics were so weak that it looked as if a South African federation within the British Commonwealth might be voluntarily achieved. But the perversities and procrastinations of Downing Street in the middle century ended in Majuba in 1881, and the consolidation of Dutch sentiment in favor of maintaining the independent republics in the north.

Then came the attempt of Cecil Rhodes to bring about a peaceful federation, partly by encircling the republics by British territory, partly by reconciling Dutch and English in Cape Colony by becoming himself Prime Minister, supported by the Dutch party, led by J. H. Hofmeyr, and partly by utilizing the pressure of the people who had flocked into the Transvaal to develop the mining industry—the Uitlanders—and who outnumbered the Boers,

to compel President Kruger and the Transvaal Volksraad to come to terms.

But the Transvaal was able to keep its door open to the sea through Delagoa Bay, and the tragic blunder of the Jameson Raid re-established the absolute ascendancy of President Kruger and the old "Dopper" Party in the Transvaal, compelled the resignation of Rhodes himself, and destroyed the confident relations which had been growing up between the two races in Cape Colony.

It was virtually impossible now to prevent a solution of the question being attempted by force, for the Transvaal began to import heavy armaments from Germany, with which to defend its independence, the British began to organize militarily in reply, and as the tide of military preparation rose, the extremists began to multiply on both sides, and demanded that all South Africa should be made a single Dutch republic or a single British dominion by force.

So the clash of the Boer War came in 1899. It lasted much longer than anyone expected—two and a half years—and it left many bitter feelings behind it. But it removed the most serious obstacle to the federation of South Africa, for the whole country was now under the Union Jack, and it swept aside the somewhat archaic and reactionary standards of government of the old Transvaal régime, substituting therefor the highest modern standards under Lord Milner's hand.

Less than four years after the peace of Vereeniging, 1902, the first act of reconciliation was made. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Liberal Government in Great Britain, by a stroke of genius, restored self-government on absolutely just terms to the Transvaal, and a year or two later to the Orange Free State, thereby winning the confidence and co-operation of General Botha and General Smuts and the moderate Dutch.

There followed an even more vital step. Little more than three years later, a convention of the representatives of the four states and of both races met to consider the possibility of federation, and succeeded in drawing up the present Constitution of South Africa, which provided for the union of what had been the two colonies and the two republics, on the basis of the equal rights of both races and both languages as a self-governing dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The draft was ratified by all the parliaments and became law in 1910.

It looked as if the long agony of South Africa's struggle for unity and reconciliation had come to an end, and hope ran high that the day of racial rivalry was past. But experience proved that it was not possible to extinguish the independence of two republics, however youthful, without leaving bitter memories behind, despite all that had been done to unify and heal in later years. The outbreak of the Great War gave an opportunity for these feelings to find expression. A number of extreme Dutchmen thought this a favorable opportunity to start a rebellion in favor of an independent South Africa. The moderate Dutch leaders, however, waiving aside all British assistance, quickly quelled it, went on to conquer German Southwest Africa, and organized a brigade of British and Dutch South Africans to fight on the allied side in Europe.

For twelve years the Government formed by General Botha on a Dutch basis, when the Union Act came into force, and later reorganized by General Smuts on a joint British-Dutch basis, remained in office. But the same Dutch elements which had organized or sympathized with the rebellion, now led by General Hertzog, refused co-operation with General Botha on the ground that he had capitulated too far to British views, formed an independent party, the Nationalist Party, and two years later came into power in co-operation with the small Labor Party.

For a little while there was some dismay. Being in office, would they use their power to bring about that secession from the British Empire which the Nationalist Party had originally been organized to promote, or would experience of office and the responsibilities of power moderate these extreme ambitions, especially as they were dependent upon Labor for their majority in the Union Parliament?

The answer must be given at some length in a later diary, for it is the key to the present political situation in South Africa. All that need be said now, is that the Nationalists have been in power for two years, and that nothing cataclysmic has yet happened.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

INTERESTING details of the inner political situation in Germany during the latter end of the war showing the dominant position held by the military headquarters and also indicating the influence exercised by Austria on Germany's affairs have been disclosed by Herr von Kuehlmann. Herr von Kuehlmann was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Reich in the summer of 1917, and recently appeared as witness before the committee formed by the Reichstag after the revolution, for the investigation of peace possibilities during the war, which still holds occasional meetings. Austria's leading position among the central powers and the general absence of definite war aims greatly affected Germany's foreign political situation at the time he took over his post, Herr von Kuehlmann declared.

The political situation in Germany was particularly intricate because a new power had arisen which had not been foreseen by the Constitution, namely the Oberste Heeresleitung (military headquarters). The Oberste Heeresleitung, he said, exercised an extraordinarily strong influence on the Nation's political affairs, and the Chancellor and Foreign Office were greatly impeded in their actions if they did not succeed in coming to terms with that body. The military headquarters, in fact, regarded the men directing the political affairs of the country as rivals. The only manner in which they could be induced to yield to the Chancellor or Minister of Foreign Affairs was to submit the question under dispute to the Kaiser, who would then act as a kind of arbitrator. This, of course, could not be done too often, as otherwise the authority of the Kaiser would have suffered.

The entire navy and the military headquarters to a great extent, Herr von Kuehlmann continued, were in favor of a policy of annexation toward Belgium. What power they possessed over the political leaders became evident when Herr von Kuehlmann suggested to the Kaiser in the late summer of 1917 to request a neutral power to investigate in London whether England was willing to conclude peace if Germany released Belgium. The military headquarters only gave its consent to this plan because the Kaiser—though half-heartedly—agreed to it, and they only did so under the condition that nothing should be said by the neutral envoy about Germany's willingness to release Belgium if he gained the impression in the course of his negotiations that England was unwilling to conclude peace, which, according to Herr von Kuehlmann, it was at that time. Later on, the military headquarters returned to its policy of annexation, arguing that the envoy's mission had failed and that in his opinion the agreement reached with Herr von Kuehlmann had only been valid for the year 1917.

Some anxiety is prevailing regarding the maintenance of Berlin's beautiful park, the Tiergarten, in its entirety. The desire has been expressed in certain quarters that a portion of the park, which is over two miles long and covers about 650 acres, should be turned to account for building purposes, the situation being the best possible. It is improbable that these demands emanating from industrial circles will be considered seriously; already authoritative voices are raised in protest, for the Tier-

garten, with its many statues by famous sculptors and its charming lakes, is justly termed one of the finest in Europe. Its upkeep, which has always been exemplary, is computed at some 400,000 marks annually. The municipal subvention is at present only 40,000 marks, the remainder being defrayed by the Reich's budget.

A great effort to exclude as much red tape as possible from the work of government offices is now being made by the Cabinet, much to the satisfaction of the public. Among the improvements suggested are a simplified filing system, enabling the rapid answering of letters, while the replies themselves are to be short, clear, yet courteous. The ministries, so far as possible, are to be concentrated in the district of the Wilhelmstrasse, thus enabling a simplification of the organization. Smoking in all rooms frequented by the public will be prohibited. Several post offices have been modernized in the meantime by removing the partition shutting the public off from the officials. These were a constant source of trouble, since the queues waiting outside never knew what was happening behind the wall. Now the public can talk to the post office employees across a counter and no longer through a small window which the official was apt to close with an unpleasant bang when filling out the necessary forms.

It is now possible in Berlin to call a taxicab from one's home or office by telephone, which is a great relief in bad weather or when there is no time to waste. For this purpose small columns with a telephone inside have been erected next to a number of taxi stands which enable the drivers to receive messages. So far sixty-six of these mechanical commissionaires have been erected but their number is to be increased, so that all districts will be able to enjoy this convenience by April of next year.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor will remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Conservatism of the Swiss Electorate"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
As I am reading carefully every day THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, I read recently with great interest the editorial article headed, "The Conservatism of the Swiss Electorate." May I make the following comment upon this article:

It is not the name of the vice-president of the Federal Council which was so much talked of in the papers. There is a confusion often noticed in the American newspapers between the Federal Council, which is our Executive Government, and the National Council, which, together with the Council of States, form the Federal Legislature.

It is as president of the National Council that a Socialist was proposed and that a member of the Radical Party was designated instead. But as not one member of the Federal Council belongs to the Socialist Party, there was no question of naming a Socialist to the presidency or vice-presidency of that council.
M. P. P.
Legation of Switzerland, Washington, D. C.